BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1823. [NUMBER 1618.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

BHASKER DADAJEE, late a native Commissioner in the Court of Adawlut in the Southern Conkan, having been convicted of obtaining Sunnuds from an officer of the late Government, for the purpose of defrauding the revenue; the said BHASKER DADAJEE has been dismissed from his situation and is hereby declared incapable of again serving the Honorable Company in any capacity whatsoever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
18th *August* 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

એવુંજે ના શહેર દાદાજી દખણ પરાંત કુકં
ણ ની અદાલતનો અમીન એકુએ કારકાર
નં મેરબુલમાં દગા બાજી કરવા શારુ આગા
ની શરકારનો કા લારી પાશેથી શનદ કરી
લેનો કતો એ વાત ને ઉપર શાબીત થઇ
વાશતે ના શહેર દાદા ને નોકરીથી બરત
રફ કરીને કુકંમ કીધે જે ના શહેર અજ
મુર શરકાર ની ને કરી લાખક નથી તે
શારુ કંપ શરકારનાં કામ કાજ ઉપર રાખ
વે નહી તા ૧૮ આગાશટ શને ૧૮૨૩
અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

ક
...ચાર મન
...ાષે પોસ્તર ઘાણી ચણી ઘ
...ીણા ઘણાત શક્ષપપ્રાંત ધ્રેમ
...ણે ષરઘર મઘ્ઝીમંત ઘગા
...ણી ધ્રેમપયામગીતાં ચણી ષરઘ્ર
...ણ ઘરમાણી યાષવડુષ ષંજા
...ણ ચેનધ્રેતા મણુ ત્યાષપર ભા
...ત મઝર્યે યાપલષ પ્રાસ્તર ઘા
...યાષ ના ભેમ મીજીષ ઘરતર્મ મ
...ઝમન પ્રર્ષીણ્ન ઘધે ષે પ્રા
...ર મણઝર પુચ્ચ ષરઘર ભેમ
...ષે પ્રણેમ મણી યાષવગીતાં ધ્રેપ
...ણી ષરઘર પ્રસ્તત ઉષીનષે તાગી
...ષે ૧૮ ચધે ઘગષ ષંપ ૧૮૨૩ ઈ
...ષી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by this Ship EUPHRATES, will be closed on Monday the 2d proximo at 5 o'Clock in the evening.

G. A. C. HYDE,
Act. P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
29th *August* 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds Goods, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of ...ding.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
DOCK-YARD
OF
MAZAGON
On SATURDAY the 6th September next
AT NOON
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S CRUIZER
SYLPH,
BURTHEN ABOUT 78 TONS,
WITH HER STORES
AS SHE NOW LIES
AT MAZAGON

FURTHER particulars and a List of the STORES to be sold may be seen at the MARINE STOREKEEPER'S Office and at the OFFICE of the CAPTAIN of the DOCK YARD at Mazagon.

TERMS OF SALE

A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be immediately paid down and the Vessel and Stores to be taken possession of by the purchaser and paid for, on or before the tenth day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel and Stores resold, at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel must be removed from where she now lies by the 15th of next month.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORES' OFFICE,
25th August 1823.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

જાહેર ખબર

શનીશરવારે તારીખ ૬ શપટેમબર આવ
તીએ અપોરનાં કારકારની કુજર બીટ એ
ક નાંમે કીલક એનાં શાંમાંન શાઠે જેરને
કમણાં શ્રી મજકાંમમાં કુલીછે તેરીતે મરી
ન બેરડ વાલાનાં કુકંમથી મરીન કારટોર
કીપર વાલા શ્રી મજકાંમની ગેહી આગાલ
જાકર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચેરો તથા એની
રવે વગત વાર તથા શાંમાંનનુ લીશટ
જોવુ કોએતે મરીન કારટોર કીપરની કા
રીશનાં તથા શ્રી મજકાંમ ની ગોડીનાં કપ
તંનની કારીરામં ગમેઆર્થ આલંમ પડશે
એનો વેચાણ ની જોલી એજે જરીદદારે
કેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત મુકવા અને એ
ટર તથ એનો શાંમાંન પોતીકા તાબમં
લેવો અને એનાં નાણાં વેચાણનાં તીનથી
તીન ૧૦ માં પગાર કરવાં ન તે પેહેલા
ખરીદદારને કશાજે તથા જોખંને પાછો વે
ચરે અને કેકડે ટકા ૧૦ અનામત મુકેલા
હોય તે ગુનેગારીમાં જશે *
એ બોટ જે જગો હમણાં છે તાંથી તા
રીખ ૧૫ મી આવતા શપટેમબર મહીનાં
નીએ કાકડી મજકરી *
તા ૨૫ મી આગાસટ ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી
ક્યાજીર ખેંપરચેતો
કેલીયે હેતે ભત્યેઘર મણીન્યા
ત ભવપગી તાગીકે ૬ તોપપ્રકગી ભ
રઘરચા કુજર ઘપમજીલ્પ્ર ષરંપ
મપ ચીધા ચીપગી ઉંપ ૭૮ ક્યા
પ્રપણે ચપગાપંત ચધે ત્યા પ્રપણે
મગીનધેડચે કુમપણે મગીનઈસ્ટો

રમીઘર ચપગાપચે ગોલીમઈ ક્યા
ગીર કેપ્રંપ મરપ પીમતીષ ત્યાચા
તઘતીષ પર ગીઘમગીનઈસ્ટોરમી
ઘરચે ઘરધેન્યાત પ ચપગાંપચે
ગોલીચે મઘીતામચે ઘમીકંત ગે
ક્યાપર મકેષ
યા પીમગીચા મમર મણર ઘના
પે કેમંક ગમ્રને ઠમેગઘ ત્વગીતક્યા
પે ઘણી ઘરઘત પ ગામપ ઘઘરે
ઇત્તમઘ્યાપેં ત્યાનંતર કેમંક ગમ્રને
ચેતક્યા ગીપ્ત ના પાલ્લીપ તે ગઘ ગી
પણાચે પુર્વી કેત્ર મમપ ન મર
ક્યાત ઘતીરે કેમંક ગમ્રચે મેકેપ
ત પ ઉમણનીત નેં ઘરમત પ ના
પપ પુમ્ક ધમેક ઘણી પે ઠમે ઘ
મમત મરપે કુતતીક તે ગુનેગાર
ત મતીષ
કે ઘરમત કેતે મણીન્યાચે ઠંડ
મપે તારકેત ક્યા મમ્યાપર મંત્ર
ા ધેક તેપ્રુપ મદુપ ન્યાપે
ઊઘઈ મગીન ઇંસ્ટોર ગીઘરચે
ઘમીક તારીક ૨૬ ઘગષ ૧૮૨૩

KEMPT & CO.

BY ... AUCTION
On THIS DAY, the 30th Instant,

A VALUABLE Collection of Engravings plain and coloured, many of them after Morland in very superior style.

AND

Several copies of the New Novel "Valperga," or the life and Adventures of Castruccio Prince of Lucca, by the Author of Frankstein; published on the 19th of February 1823, with a variety of Class, and other Books for Schools.

Catalogues of the above may be had on application.

Bombay, 30th August 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY. September 3d, at noon
AT
MESSRS, LUGRIN & SON'S,
A FEW PIPES
OF
MADEIRA,
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
Messrs. Lugrin & Watson.
THE WINE HAS BEEN TWO YEARS
IN
BOMBAY.
TERMS CASH
AND
THE WINE TO BE CLEARED IN THREE DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE.

N. B. The Wine may be tasted at Messrs. Lugrin and Son's Warehouse.

Bombay, 30th August 1823.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Son...

HAVE for Sale, on Co... Sparkling Champa... *nart & Sons* of Londo... by the ...

ALL PRIZES
AND
NO BLANKS

LOTTERY

ON 837 Tickets, of the 30th Calcutta Lottery to be divided into 1,100 Chances at 100 Sa. Rs. each.

PRIZES.

1 of	....	....	....	100 Tickets
1 of	....	....	....	50
1 of	....	....	....	25
1 of	....	....	....	15
1 of	....	....	....	10
6 of	5 Tickets each,	....		30
10 of	3 ditto,	....	..	30
5 of	2 ditto,	....	..	10
60 of	1 ditto,	....	..	60
1014 of	half ditto,	....	..	507
1100 Prizes.			Total	837 Tickets.

Subscribers who take more than one chance and whose numbers may be drawn Prizes of half Tickets, will have the option of taking one whole Ticket for two Halves, or two whole for four Halves, provided they send for them before the drawing of the 30th Calcutta Lottery shall commence.

The Projector expects, both ... small amount of Subscription an... ling sum of about 40 Rs. at sta... will be enabled to fill up this ... draw it during October next.

Applications for Tickets in t... to be made to the undersigned ... *Palmer and Co.'s* accompanie... tances.

In consequence of the ... and patronage, which the ... hitherto experienced, he has ... evince his gratitude by adapti... to the exclusive views and inte... Subscribers and he hopes that the ... plan will be found to embrace both.

JOHN VALLENTE,
PROJECTOR

CALCUTTA,
5th Angust 1823.

IN THE PRESS
AND
PUBLISHING BY ORDER OF
GOVERNMENT
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
MARATTA LANGUAGE
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING MARATTA AND ENGLISH.
PART II. CONTAINING ENGLISH AND MARATTA.

BY
Major V. Kennedy,
OF THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.
Bombay, 23d August 1823.

PUBLISHING
AT
CALCUTTA,
THE CASE OF
MR. ERSKINE,

CONTAINING an authentic statement of the proceedings had against that Gentleman in the Hon'ble the Recorder's Court of Bombay, in June 1823.

Further particulars will be afterwards given.

Bombay, 26th Angust 1823.

CARD.

LOTTERY
OF
DIAMOND
AND OTHER
JEWELLERY,
AND
SILVER PLATE,
ALL OF
SUPERIOR
WORKMANSHIP,
CLOCKS
BY M'CABE,
AND SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

THE
SCHEME
Of the above Lottery is to be seen
AT
LUGRIN, SON AND CO'S.
WAREHOUSE,

WHERE Subscriptions are received. Any persons at Out Stations wishing to see the SCHEME, will on application be supplied with it; some Numbers shall be written on it which will be kept vacant until answers can be received.

Bombay 29th August 1823.

MR. FAIR
HAS FOR SALE
A FEW Cases of Butler's Claret at Rupees 30 per Dozen.
AND
A Few Cases of Vin de Grave and Barsac at Rupees 20 per Dozen.

Gazette Office, 13th August 1823.

Passage to London,
FAST SAILING SHIP
RAILSFORD,
A. 1.
[illegible]RTHEN 500 TONS,
[illegible]N SPRING
[illegible]OMMANDER,
[illegible]ENTIRE CARGO ENGAGED,
[illegible]WILL positively sail for London on or before the 21st Sept —She carries a Surgeon, and has very good accommodations for Passengers: particulars of which may be known on application to Captain SPRING on Board, or at the Office of REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."
AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 30 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.

Bombay, 16th August 1823.

Thos. Williamson & Worley,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the Gentlemen of the Settlement that it is their intention to establish, from the 8th proximo, a Coffee House and Hotel, for the accommodation of those whose business may lead them into the Fort, and who may find it inconvenient to [illegible] &c. in office[illegible]

enable the parties who propose to open a similar establishment here, to conduct matters on a superior scale, and it is almost needless for them to add that the most indefatigable attention shall be paid to the comfort of the gentlemen who may honor them with their custom.

The house fixed on for the purpose, is that lately occupied by the late MR. TOMKINS upholsterer, next door to the British and Foreign Library, its being considered by the parties the most convenient spot in the Fort, from it's contiguity to the different public offices, mercantile houses &c. &c.

The Newspapers & Quarterly review will be taken in.

Bombay, 29th August 1823.

تحفۂ القستان

FOR SALE
THE
TUHFA-E ELPHINSTONE,
OR
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
Hindustani Language,
BY
Mahomed Ibrahim Makbah,
MUNSHI;
Interpreter to the Hon'ble Court of Recorder.
REVISED BY
MAJOR KENNEDY,
PRICE 10 Rs.
Apply to PANDOORANG DALVIE, Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 8th August 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Tuesday the 9th day of September next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be exposed for sale by public auction on the premises, the following Houses and Lands late the property of RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE BAROCHA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, [illegible]ing Lots

No. 1. One [illegible]g commonly called a Chall, com[illegible] five separate dwelling Houses, situate in a street commonly called Taylor's street

No. 2. One dwelling house adjoining Lot. No. 1. with the vacant ground belonging to it.

No. 3. One dwelling house situate in a street called Jamsetjee Supplas street in Kurkee Bazar.

No. 4. One spot of vacant ground situate near Musjeed Bunder

No. 5. One spot of vacant ground also situate near Musjeed Bunder.

No. 6. One dwelling house situate at Caleewar near Dungaree.

No. 7. One spot of vacant ground situate at a place called Khurrup near Dungaree.

No. 8. One dwelling house situate near a place called Ardaseer's Agairee.

The conditions to be made known at the time of sale previous to the commencement thereof.

ATMAJEE BALLAJEE,
Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Barocha, deceased,

BOMBAY,
25th August 1823.

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

મરમાર•પારશી•રટનજી•રશતમજી•ભરુચા શ્રી•ચુંબઇનો•રેવેવાશી•કુનો•તેની•કેઠલ• લખેની•મીલકત•તથ•ધેકરો•મંગાલવારે•તા રીખ ૮ મી•શાપટમબર•આવતીએ•બપોર નો•કલાક ૨ નો•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•એ મરનારનો•વકીલ•નામે•શીપી•આતમારામ• બાલશેઠ•કેઠલ•લખેલી•મીલકત•તથા•ધેકરો વેચશે—તેનો•સાટનો•કીરાંત *

નંબર ૧ નો—ચાલ•એક•પાંચ•ગાલાની• રેવેવાની•દરજનો•મોકોલામાંછે *

નંબર ૨ નો•ધેકેર•એક•રેવેવાનુ•એ•ધે [illegible]નંબર•પેકેલાની•પડોશાનુ•અને•એની• [illegible]છે•તે•કુધો *

[illegible]

નંબર ૪ ઠો—બાની•જગીનો•કટકો•એક મશીદ•બંદર•આગલ્છે *

નંબર ૫ મો—બીજી•બલી•જગીનો•કટકો•એક•મશીદ•બંદર•આગલ્છે *

નંબર ૬ ઠો—ધેકેર•એક•રેવેવાનુ•કોલી વાડામાં•કુંભારી•આગલ્છે *

નંબર ૭ મો—બાકી•જગીનો•કટકો•એક ખડકા•કુપર•કુંભારી•આગલ્છે *

નંબર ૮ મો—ધેકેર•એક•રેવેવાનુ•શેઠ• અરદેશરજીની•અગીયારી•પાશેછે *

એનું•વેચાણની•જોસી•વેચાણનો•અગા કુ•જણાવશુ—ત•૨૫ મી•આગસ્ટ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, having lately proposed to Mortgage by RETRO possession with KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE who is also of Bombay, Hindoo, his half part and portion of a Dwelling House of Chunam and Stone walls covered with Tiles, No. 14. situated at New Appallow, in an Oart called Ranowdy, of different owners without the Town walls of Bombay, adjoining with the other half part of the said House belonging to Moroba Wesswanatjee: and also his Piece or parcel of Ground or land and all Cocoanut and other Trees thereon (which ground is already occupied by the said Dwelling House) for the sum of Rupees one thousand and one; to which purpose the said KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE, and DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE notify that all such person or persons as have any Claim, Right or Title to the abovementioned Properties, which he the said DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE succeeded to from his Father's inheritance, either by virtue of Mortgage or by any Right, Title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, are requested to apprize the same to PANDOORANG DALVIE at the Courier Office within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be excluded from all the benefit thereof, and the Deed of Mortgage to be executed and the said Rupees one thousand and one will, on Monday the eighth day September next, be paid by the said KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE to the said DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE without further notice to be given on the subject.

DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE,
KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE,

Bombay 27th August 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the best answer which HURRYCHUND MOROJEE can give to MOROBA GUNPUTJEE'S advertisement of the 20th Instant is still to refer, as he has before done, all or any person or persons desirous of contracting for any purchase or Mortgage of any of the Property referred to in his former Notification, to the Records of the Court, to ascertain whether the said claim of the said HURRYCHUND MOROJEE, of and in the said Property, has, or has not been determined or [illegible]osed of by the Court.—Dated 29th August 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BYRAMJEE CAWASJEE BANAJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant and Inhabitant, has lately purchased a certain piece or parcel of vacant ground of and from CASSEIN HUSSON GOWLY and EBRAIM JOMA situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at or near Baboola or new Tank, also commonly called or known by the name of Umbercarry; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, he, she or they are to make known the same to W. A. MORGAN Esq. or the said Byramjee Cawasjee, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be precluded therein,—Dated this 29th day of August 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

મેમન•અબદાન•અબડલા•શ્રી•ચુંબઇની રેવેવાશીછે•જે•ધણીએ•પરશી•ભેકેરામજી મેદલજી•મોદી•પાશે થી•વાડીનો•અરધો•ભાગ ચે ચાતે•લીધોછે—એ•વકીમં•નારીઅલીનો તથા•બીજો•જાહેકોછે•અને•એની•હક મો•જેકંજ•બીજે•લાજમો•કોએ•તે• શુધ્ધાં—એ•વાડી•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•ચર નીમાંછે—એની•પરોશમાં•મરનાર•દાદાભાજ નશરવાંનજી•મોદી•ની•વાડીછે—એ•કુપર•ક રએકર•લોમ•અગર•લોકોને•દઇ•અગર•બે કોલ્ય•અગર•કરએકર•રીતનો•કોઇનો•ભાગ પે ચતો•કે એતે•તે•ધણીઓએ•આજથી•દી ન ૧૪ નીમુદતમાં•આવીને•મીશતર•બી લીઅમ•આશબરનર•મરઠી•શાકેબની• કારીશમાં•જાહેર•કરે—તેમર•પછી•એ•દા વે•કબુલ•કરશેનહી *

તારીખ ૨૭ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ALLANA ABDULLA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant of the sect of Maimon, has lately purchased of Byramjee Eduljee Moddy one half or moiety of a certain Oart of Cocoanut and other Trees called Chavney, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at or near the Oart of the late DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE Moddy, deceased; any person or persons having any claim, demand or encumbrances, or being otherwise interested therein, are to make known the same in the Office of WM. ASHBURNER MORGAN, Esq. within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 27th of August 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

મેમન•અબદાન•અબડલા•શ્રી•ચુંબઇની રેવેવાશીછે•જે•ધણીએ•પરશી•ભેકેરામજી મેદલજી•મોદી•પાશે થી•વાડીનો•અરધો•ભાગ ચે ચાતે•લીધોછે—એ•વકીમં•નારીઅલીનો તથા•બીજો•જાહેકોછે•અને•એની•હક મો•જેકંજ•બીજે•લાજમો•કોએ•તે• શુધ્ધાં—એ•વાડી•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•ચર નીમાંછે—એની•પરોશમાં•મરનાર•દાદાભાજ નશરવાંનજી•મોદી•ની•વાડીછે—એ•કુપર•ક રએકર•લોમ•અગર•લોકોને•દઇ•અગર•બે કોલ્ય•અગર•કરએકર•રીતનો•કોઇનો•ભાગ પે ચતો•કે એતે•તે•ધણીઓએ•આજથી•દી ન ૧૪ નીમુદતમાં•આવીને•મીશતર•બી લીઅમ•આશબરનર•મરઠી•શાકેબની• કારીશમાં•જાહેર•કરે—તેમર•પછી•એ•દા વે•કબુલ•કરશેનહી *

તારીખ ૨૭ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods chattels, Rights and Credits, of BERNARD GORMLY late Quarter Master of His Majestys sixty seventh Regiment of Foot, stationed at Sholapore, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, late deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq Registrar for the time being, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this [illegible] day of August 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of HENRY HANNAH, late a Conductor on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of said Court, (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) and his successors in said office.

Bombay, 20th July 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of BHUGWANDASS PURBHOODASS, late of Jamboseer, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to AMTHA BHUGWANDASS of Bombay, hindoo Inhabitant, the only Son and heir of the said BHUGWANDASS PURBHOODASS deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 19th day of August 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR FOR PET'R.

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...itor of the Bombay Courier.

...DITOR,

...g an old Subscriber to your Paper, I ...you will favor me with giving publi... to the inclosed for the information of ...porting Community.

...PORTING EXTRAORDINARY

MOMINABAD

Extract from a Letter of a Correspondent.

"Our worthy Resident passed this place from his Tour of the districts on his return to Hyderabad, as the rains were setting in. His party together with some officers of the Nizam's Cavalry Brigade, shot one morning before Breakfast five full grown Royal Tigers; one of them charged the line of Elephants in high style and was shot by a Gentleman of the suite; I had not the luck to be present, but a few days ago, our party four in number went after a Tiger, which had killed two bullocks the preceding Evening; the Tiger charged the Elephants most furiously out of the Jungle (causing three out of four to run away) even before he was disturbed at all by beating the Jungle: he was knocked over in fine style whilst charging, and a noted sportsman present declared he had seldom seen better sport. So abundant are the Royal Tigers in this part of the Deckan, that the last is the 44th (Forty Four h) killed hereabouts, since this has been a station;" A few of the unemployed Elephants in the City of Hyderabad would be very useful in assisting the destruction of these Monsters, which are such a scourge to the cattle of the poor and industrious Ryots—yours &c

RAMROD,

To

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

The insertion in your columns of the enclosed list of letters lost by the robbery of the Dawk between Ahmedabad and this Station on the 3d instant, will much oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER

...mp Deesa on the Bunnass,
AUGUST 9TH 1823.

NAMES,	WHERE FROM,
SERVICE,	
Lieut. P. P. Wilson 2d Regt. Light Cavalry,	Bombay,
Subedar Dawood Khan Do.	Do.
Serjeant Major Kinsley Do.	Do. or Surat,
POST NOT PAID.	
Lieut. Jameson 2d Bat. 2d Regt.-(Courier,)	Bombay.
Mess 2d Reg. Light Cavy.	Do.
Lieut. Ottley 2d Bat. 2d Regt	Do.
POST PAID.	
...ieut. Pringle 2d Regt. Light Cavy.	Bombay.
...ornet A. Balmanno Do.	Do.

A RECOLLECTION.

...Cypress dark which hangs in solemn gloom
... the Church-yard, I see not but mine eyes
...w dim with weakness—look upon that tomb!
...d was her fate who there untimely lies!

...ale's soon told; for, of the many, she
...one sad monument of man's disgrace!—
..., innocent, and pure as heart could be,
...aw not under her deceiver's face:

...we the wild asseverations breath'd
...lips well-practis'd in the cursed *trade*,—
...gh to say that where her fair hand wreath'd
...'s chaplet—love, was hellishly betray'd!

... broke in Reason like the hated Sun
...ch throws its beams into the Captive's cell
...st horrors glare around the guilty one
...e deadly fearful than the warning bell.—

...then the mental tempest rose,—the strife
...passion springing from unhallow'd bliss,
...ng an endless agony of life—
...—the vile destroyer I felt not this:

...ant to the crowd he fled from care—
...compt acceptance with the gay and brave,
...h'd and revell'd in the madness there,
...—sank down forgotten in the grave!—

J.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that no Assistant Surgeon will, ...re, be permitted to hold any civil or staff ...tment, not immediately under a full Sur... until he shall have actually served two years

...on'ble the Governor in Council is pleased ... the following temporary appointments.

... *Battalion 5th Regiment N. I.*

...nant Teasdale of the 1st Battalion, 1st or ...r Regiment N. I. to officiate as Interpre... the suspension of Lieutenant Meldrum, ...further orders,—Date of appointment 26th ...23.

...nt Cathcart, to perform the duties of ...laster.—Ditto.

...*Regiment N. I.*

tor, vice Wilkinson dismissed from the situation by the Sentence of a General Court Martial,—date of appointment 6th August 1823.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1823

With reference to the Extract from the Hon'ble the Court's letter dated 2d May, published in General orders 20th September 1821.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following subsidiary rules regarding staff allowances to absent and acting staff officers be observed until the Court's further orders be received, to have effect from the 1st Instant.

I. The Hon'ble Court's Regulation is held to be applicable to all officers absent on leave whether within or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

II. Acting Staff officers (their temporary appointments being of course made or confirmed by Government) shall in all cases receive the full staff salary of the situation, when there may not be any absent staff officer entitled to a moiety thereof.

III Under the foregoing rule, the half staff allowance forfeited by a staff officer, who, having a furlough to the Cape &c. proceeds on to Europe without returning to Bombay, shall be assignable to the officer who has performed the duty of the situation.

IV. No acting staff officer, absent from the duties of the station in which he had been officiating, shall have any title to staff allowance.

V. Staff officers returning from leave will recommence drawing the full salary from the date of resuming charge of their appointments.

VI. Officers newly appointed to staff situations are not to commence drawing the full salary until they actually assume charge. In the event of their absence when the appointment is made, the half staff salary will be admissible to them only from the date of the authority notifying the same; no regard being had to the date which may be given to the appointment on such order.

VII. But Commissariat Officers shall in every case be entitled to the full salary of their departmental rank, without regard to the station at which they may be serving, provided they are in charge of, or otherwise employed on Commissariat duties

VIII. Staff officers of the same departments or whose appointments bear the same designation, permitted to exchange station at their own request, shall be allowed half staff pay whilst proceeding to join or absent with leave. But if the removal take place on public grounds, which will be notified in general orders, such officers will be allowed full staff pay whilst travelling to join, as upon duty (provided always they proceed by the nearest route) in failure of which they shall be considered as on leave and the officers in temporary charge will also be entitled to the full allowance.

IX. When staff officers of different departments are permitted to exchange or are otherwise removed from one situation to another, they shall draw the half or full staff pay of the new appointment under the rules printed in Art, VI. and VIII.

X. Officers promoted in a Department whilst on furlough, shall receive the half staff pay of the higher grade in the Department provided they are in other respects qualified to claim it.

XI. Deputies and assistants, during the absence of their principals, shall be allowed to draw the half or full staff pay (as the case may be) of the next superior grade in the Department, relinquishing the half or full staff pay of their own situation to the officer next below them.

XII. In Cases where the appointment of a temporary Assistant may be considered unnecessary, the half or full Staff Pay of the Junior Assistant shall be a saving to Government.

XIII Commissariat Officers being removable from one Station to another by roster, or under the exigencies of the service, shall in no case receive higher pay than what they may be entitled to by their departmental rank, excepting only the senior Assistant, if placed at the head of the office at the Presidency during the absence of the Commissary General on leave; in which case, as officiating head of the department, he will be entitled to the half or full staff Pay of Commissary General, the half or full staff Pay of his own proper departmental rank being a saving to Government.

XIV. No Officer temporarily appointed to Officiate in the Commissariat department shall receive higher Pay than is allowed to an acting sub-assistant Commissary, notwithstanding the acting officer may be performing the duty previously executed by an assistant, and there may be a vacancy of an Assistant in the Department.

XV. But any Officer so situated, who may have to frame accounts or give security shall be viewed in the light of an Extra Sub-Assistant, and be entitled to the full staff salary.

XVI Staff Officers on leave of absence are prohibited by the Hon'ble Court's Regulation drawing in any case more than the half staff salary, the remaining portion, in cases where Officers are not appointed to do the duty, being a saving to Government.

XVII But officers absent from the duties of their situations, and in the performance of their duty under the orders of Government or of the Commander in Chief with the sanction of Government, for which Extra allowances are not assigned, shall be entitled to their full salary so long as they may be thus circumstanced.

XVIII. The acting Staff Officer in the above case shall also draw the full staff salary for the same period as the proper staff Officer may be permitted to draw it; but the half staff Pay only for any further period he may be so officiating.

XIX. Absent Staff Officers, and Acting Staff Officers having official rank superior to what they hold regimentally, and for which the allowances of the corresponding regimental rank are assigned, shall be allowed the regimental allowances according to the Official rank, together with such Staff Pay as they may respectively be entitled to under the preceding rules.

XX. Staff Officers who draw Field allowances and Horse money in virtue of their Staff situation, shall have no title to any portion of these allowances whilst absent.

XXI. The foregoing rules, in so far as relate to ...f Staff allowances, do not extend to ... but the Officiating Officer who may ...formance of such duty, du... Officer, in Bat... the regi... usage.

...b-

to make arrangements under the sanction of the Commanding officer for remuneration of the Officiating officer during their absence.

XXIV. All former orders by Government in respect to staff allowances to absent and acting staff officers are hereby rescinded.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH AUGUST 1823.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, in supersession of those sanctioned under date the 26th of June, last;—in consequence of the deaths of Lieutenants Watson and Barnes,—viz:t.

Second Lieutenant Robert Cogan, to be a first Lieut vice Barnes deceased.—Date of Rank 4th May 1823.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Harris, to be a first Lieutenant, vice Grubb deceased.—Date of Rank 9th do.

Second Lieutenant John Sawyer, to be a first Lieutenant, vice Reynolds deceased.—Date of Rank 9th May 1823.

Second Lieutenant William Rose to be a first Lieutenant, vice Watson deceased.—Date of Rank 10th July 1823.

Senior Midshipman C. Barnard, to be second Lieutenant, vice Cogan promoted.—Date of Rank 4th May 1823.

Senior Midshipman Robert Lowe, to be second Lieutenant, vice Harris promoted.—Date of Rank 9th May 1823.

Senior Midshipman Oliph Spencer, to be second Lieutenant vice Sawyer promoted.—Date of Rank 9th May 1823.

Senior Midshipman Charles Wells, to be second Lieutenant, vice Rose promoted.—Date of Rank 10th July 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1823.

Those of our readers at the Presidency who are not already in the secret, will no doubt learn with pleasure that the long delayed campaign at our Theatre is at last to be opened, with an accession of strength to the *corps dramatique* which will amply repay us for all the trials of patience we have endured for so many months.

The amusements for the first evening are fixed upon—the characters are cast—the first rehearsal takes place, we believe, this day, and in our next paper we hope to publish the official notification from the Green Room, of the day on which the "School of Reform" and "Killing no Murder" are to be brought forward.

As a matter of se... mention, that by t... at Madras, which left ... later than the Brailsford, ... present our readers with ... ministerial exhibition in ... Parliament on the 14th of Ap... occasion a full developement ... our Government has had in the late ... tions on the continent was laid before the Country.

On this subject, as well as on every other where the public interests are concerned, there must necessity be a difference of opinion amongst politicians, as to the line of conduct pursued by the British Ministry; but every one will allow, that on no occasion has there been a greater display of firmness and integrity, of honorable and disinterested feeling, of a total absence of every thing like petty intrigue, than is contained in the leading speech of the Foreign Secretary.

How long we may be able to continue the system of neutrality there laid down, is another point, and it is one upon which we confess we have many doubts. Our Merchant ships have been too long accustomed to enter the Spanish ports with uncontrouled security to relish, at this day, the right of search which, as a matter of course, will be immediately assumed by the French cruizers on the Spanish Coast. Many seizures and confiscations of British property will of necessity be made, notwithstanding the clearness of Sir William Scott's *neutral code*. The strength and manœuvres of the French Squadron in the West Indies, appear to have already excited suspicions of the sincerity of that nation in declaring that it would not interfere with the Spanish settlements abroad: and in short, England has been so long unused to play the part of a neutral power that we do not believe she can sustain the character for many months together.

The Euphrates, Captain Meade, is expected to sail for England about Thursday next.

EXCHANGE.

...n,...6 mo's...sight,...1 | 9d per Rupee..
...a, 30 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas
.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

...38 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
...117 B'y Rs. do. do.
.....per 100—

Nautical ...

AND NAVAL ...

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 26th Arab S...
Nacqudah Mahomed Rajeb, from Jud...
29th Brig Cadery Bux, from Mocha.
DEPARTURES.—August 23d, H. C. Ship ...ter, Captain Wm Mitchell to China.
27th Ship Royal George, (Free Trader) ...S. Elerby, to London.
Do. Grab Ship Asia Felix, Commander George ...Jellicoe, to Calcutta.

Passengers by Bridgewater.
Mrs. Norris, Charles Norris Esq. C. S.

Passenger by Royal George.
Lieut. Liddel, 2d Batt. 5th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 9th Ship Sophia, Captain D. Sutton, from Gravesend 6th and Falmouth 19th April.
Do. Ship London, Captain D. K. Brown, from Liverpool 8th, and Madeira 26th April.
Do. Ship John Munro, Captain H. G. Greene, from Bombay 25th July.
12th, Ship Cadmus, Captain A. Talbert from London 13th April, and Madeira 7th May.
13th, Ship Falck, Nacodah Culfaun, from Muscat 20th July, and Point de Galle 8th August
14th, Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain J. M. Carter, from Calcutta 19th, and Pilot 25th July.
DEPARTURES.—August 10th H. M. Sloop Sephir, Captain G. T. Ryves, on a Cruize.
12th, Ship John Munro, Captain H. G. Greene, for Colombo.
14th Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, for Calcutta.
15th Ship Sophia, Captain D. Sutton, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 31st Ship Pilot, G. Gardner, from London 7th Feb.
Do. Ship *Felicitas*, P. Campbell, from Bombay 25th June and Madras 25th July.
DEPARTURES.—July 31st Ship *Aurora*, P. Earl, for Penang, Singapore and Batavia.
Do. Ship *Hydery*, William Humble, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
Do. French Ship *Bearnais*, L. Chretin, for Bordeaux, via Mauritius and Bourbon.
August 1st Ship *Eleanor*, Captain C. Tabor, for Padang, Bencoolen and Batavia.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th instant by the Rev. H. Davies, Thomas Barnard Esq. Civil Service, to Marian Second Daughter of William Clark Esq., Devonshire.
BIRTHS.—At Allepey, Travancore, on the 29th July, the Lady of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers, of a Daughter.
At Satta a on the morning of the 24th inst. the Lady of Captain Henry Adams of a Son.
At Tannah, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Ho... a daughter.
At Colabah, on Tuesday the 26th inst. the ... of Captain Bate, of a daughter.
DEATHS.—At Belvidere, on the afternoon of the 22d instant, J. H. Jones, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, aged 21 years.
On the 23d instant, Eliza Sophia, wife of W. G. Graham, of the Country Service, aged ... years and 2 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. George's Church, on the 18th instant, by the Reverend M. Thomp... Lieutenant George Story, of the 19th N. I. ... Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. Wotherspoon, Account ant to Edinburgh.
BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Suter, of His Majesty's ... Regiment, of a daughter.
...12th instant, the Lady of F. A. Robson, Civil Service, of a daughter.
...instant, the Lady of John Savage, Esq.
...y morning, the 13th instant, Ann... ...r. A. A. Hill, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

...—On the 29th July, by the Reverend ...r. H. F. Churcher, of the H. C. Marine, ...anor Night nd.
...the same day, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Henry Clarke, Esq. Surgeon of Calcutta, to Mrs. Anna Maria Swinton.
On the 30th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. William Monrieffe, to Mrs. Charlotte Jennings.
At St. John's Cathedral, on Saturday, the 2d Augt. by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, William Hay Macnaghten, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, second son of the Honorable Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, to Frances, widow of the late Colonel James C. McClintock.
BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 1st July, the lady of Lieut. J. S. H. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a daughter.
At Nusseerabad, on the 8th July, the lady of C. W. Workman, Esq. M. D. of a still-born son.
A Chittagong, on the 23d July, the lady of Lieut. Colonel J. Shapland, C. B. of a son.
A Ballygunge, on the 31st July, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.
DEATHS.—At Allipore, on the 30th July, Lieut. A. C. Trevor, of the Invalid Establishment.
On the 31st July, J. P. Barnett, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Hill Bilaspore.
On the 3d August, Benjamin Comberbach, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 53 years.
On the same day, Miss Helen Mary Ann Ingle, infant daughter of Lieut. H. Ingle, of the 15th Regt. N. I., aged 6 months and 17 days.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8½d. per do. } nominal
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 32 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10 to 11 „

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

PROCLAMATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 8TH AUGT. 1823.

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR being about to proceed on a visit to the Central Provinces, is pleased ... that the Administration ...

...thorities appertaining to ... President—All Official ... carried on, and the reso... ment will continue to be pas... the Governor in Council.

...e THE GOVERNOR, during his ...he seat of Government, will exer... wers, which are vested in him by ... Council at the Presidency; and the ...thorities in the Provinces, Civil and ..., are hereby required to yield ready and ...cit obedience to all such orders and instruc...ions, as The Honorable THE GOVERNOR may deem proper to issue.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. WOOD,
Chief Secretary.

The Ship Cadmus, Capt. Andrew Talbert, from the Downs the 13th April, and Madeira the 7th May, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday night at 10 p. m. The Cadmus on quitting the British Shores encountered the same Gale that proved so destructive to the Lady Campbell.

The Cadmus will sail in prosecution of her voyage to Calcutta on the 20th instant.—she has a few vacant accommodations.

Passengers from England.—Mr. George Bright, and Mr. E. Mackintosh.

It appears that the first reports in circulation regarding the Ship Lady Campbell, Capt. George Betham, were rather of an exaggerated nature—She was not, we are happyto find, so seriously injured as was first imagined.—The extent of her damage is the loss of her Rudder—shortly after this injury, she fell in with a French Brig and was towed into L'Orient.—The compensation demanded for this assistance is the MODERATE sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling.—It was expected that the requisite repairs would be completed in a few days—when she was to sail in prosecution of her voyag—so that her appearance here may be hourly looked for.

A communication between England and this Country by Steam was in a very forward state of preparation when the Cadmus took her departure.—A. Committee had been formed and a very zealous and active President appointed,—and no... wanting for the consummation of a trial ...ds. For this bold enterprise, we stand ...d to the suggestions of Captain Johnson ... Royal Navy—well known here as the Com... of the Private Trader Prince Blucher.

...re glad to perceive that a Committee has ...ablished in London to aid the Greek ...mposed of Lords Dacre, Erskine, and ... Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Z. ... and many other public characters.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 16.

...LCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

...scount on Private Bills..... 8
...o. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...ate... 4
...terest on Loans on Deposit ... 4
...Ditto 2 months certain..... 5

...E OF EXCHANGE.
COU... CALCUTTA

1 ... a London 6 Months sight, p... Sa. R...
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs...
Madras ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
BANK SHARES | Premium 68 to 70 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, August 7th 1823.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL
34 12	{Remittable Loan... ....}	33 8
12 8	{ 5 Per Ct. Loan ....}	11 0

The Right Honorable the Governor General held his first Levée here yesterday. Ten o'clock being the hour appointed by authority, the Levèe room at that time was extremely crowded, and people continued to drop in till upwards of half past ten o'clock. His Lordship, who was dressed in the Windsor uniform, stood stationary during the whole time at one end of the hall, attended by the Honorable Capt. Amherst, Mr. Lushington, and others of his Lordship's establishment.

The Gentlemen that came to be presented were each in his turn, according to priority of application, introduced by Captain Caldwell, and received by his Lordship in the most courteous manner.

We learn that the Lady Amherst and the Honorable Miss Amherst, accompanied by Dr. Abel, &c., proceeded early this morning in the State pinnace to the H. C. Botanic Garden, which her Lordship is anxious to see, and where, we believe, it was her intention to pass the day at the residence of Dr. Wallich, the Superintendent. Her Ladyship returns to town in the cool of the evening.

The fall of rain for the last fortnight has been unusually heavy. We hear that a Commission of legal Gentlemen, ordered to proceed to Burdwan on some business of the Supreme Court, had been under the neccessity of returning, in consequence of the Damooda River having broke... through its bounds' surmounted its banks, and overflown the country.

[*The Ind. Gaz. August* 7.

The Honorable Mr. Adam,—A public demonstration of respect is, we are glad to observe, about to be paid to the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM Esq. A meeting will take place on Saturday next at the Town Hall to consider the most appropriate mode of testifying the high estimation in which he is held.—Some of his friends propose a splendid piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, and others a full length Portrait to be placed in the Town Hall.

Such honorary tributes as these, may be considered as pledges of the continued existence in India of superior intellectual merit; and so long as we can boast of men, who possess, and have exercised faculties of extraordinary vigor and usefulness, so long we trust will be found an admiring society to afford a public tribute to eminent worth. We know of no better stimulus to meritorious exertion, and to unwearied efforts in the service of the State, than the honors that are successively paid to individuals of great acquirement,—to public men who have acted wisely and well.—*Government Gazette*

[*Cal. Jou. August* 8.

The BULL of Tuesday has the following paragraph:—

We are requested to state that Dr. Bryce has directed an action to be instituted against the Proprietors and Editor of the Calcutta Journal for the report contained in that paper of the late trial, and to solicit the public to withhold their judgment. !!!

The new Steam Boat, we are happy to learn, succeeds to admiration. She is called the *Diana*. She has already been down to Kedgeree, and moves, we believe, about with parties on board, who feel highly gratified at being at length able to say that they have been moved by Steam on the Hoogly. She will, we trust, turn out a good speculation to the public-spirited individuals who were at the expence of founding her, and ere long we hope to see more of her kidney in the River. Steam having thus, as it were, established his infant reign among us, it is to be hoped that some of those pleasing anticipations formed of its effects with reference to a shorter voyage to England than that which people have at present usually to undergo, may happily be fulfilled. We should like to hear *more* about Mr. PERKINS' *wonderful* team Ship, which, according to the information conveyed by a Liverpool cotemporary, was to make her voyage in the charming space of six weeks! We have not hitherto, however, been able to obtain any very certain information on this head, and the London papers throw no light upon it.

The Calcutta Me... and Physical Society met at the As... Rooms on Saturday eveni... tion of business. Some ... and interesting pa... ground for instructive ...

...ry kindly granted permis... to forward letters to non... free of Dawk charges. This ...s the business of the Society, and ...ittable, as indicating the wish which ...he Government for the encouragement of science in all its branches in the East.

By a letter from Cawnpore we learn that Lieutenant-General Sir DYSO... ARSHALL, K. C. B., died there on the 21st ... no. On the same day, Captain SHAW, of the 18th N. I. departed this life.

In the list of casualties we regret to have to record the name of BENJAMIN COMBERRACH Esq., who died here yesterday, aged 53 years.

[*India Gaz. Aug* 4.

THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I had the pleasure of addressing a letter to your predecessor in October last, who did me the honor of inserting it in your valuable Paper; and for a similar kindness I beg to trouble you with this address, the topic of which is not irrevelant to the subject of the one above adverted to, which related to the good order and manifest prosperity of the Nizam's Country since our present British Representative interposed his humanity and benevolence in delivering H. Highness' Dominions from the clutches of fast-approaching destruction.

Time having elapsed to shew how far the Revenue Settlement that I then spoke of, has been beneficial, I am happy now to declare the fact that the good which has resulted therefrom is incontrovertible. In some instances, however, a failure has arisen not from any defect in the Engagement in question, but from the unfavourable weather which has lately passed by; and more so, from the dishonesty of those officers who are called Zumeendars and Potels, who would, where they could unheeded, oppress, and for the sake of extortion inflict any torture on such of their respective district people as constitute farmers; whereby, as a matter of course, they find it impracticable to satisfy the arbitrary demands of their immediate Chief, and those of the Government. Hence originate emigration and depopulation of many villages. For the prevention of this evil, I beg to suggest that Indo-Britons be substituted in their stead, on whose integrity and attachment to the British Government, much confidence and reliance may be placed without fear of its being abused. This measure, (without judging of its propriety in any political view,) would ensure to the Nizam's Government, its just rights, while it would also promote the welfare of the country; & establish order & regularity amongst its subjects. For this purpose, there may certainly be found persons whose proficiency in the language would enable them to undertake the task, & afford satisfaction parhaps to both Govts. Indeed, for the prevention of other atrocities & horrid crimes, the substitution of Indo-Britons, in the places of the present Zumeendars, &c. may be strongly recommended.—I shall mention a circumstance, though many of the kind have occurred and passed over with impunity, which to relate is painful, how much more so to commit, I shall leave to the feeling to conceive. A short time ago, came a poor Wretch, with his ears and Nose entirely cut off, complaining to the Resident of the Potel of his Village having done it, merely because he did not submit to oppression and rapacity; he was sent back to the place from whence he came, with a pecuniary recompense for his unmerciful suffering, and to witness the cutting off of that Person's nose and ears who had deprived him of his; authorized by an authority which it is impossible either to disobey or resist.

Thus were two men, one so very undeservedly and the other quite otherwise, deprived of Nature's gifts beyond all power to make amends. I can now emphatically exclaim with Shakespeare.—"Oh horrible, horrible,—most horrible!"

This if not one of great magnitude, is at least an evil of sufficient extent: and whoever agrees with me in thinking so, I would candidly tell them, that the adoption of my suggestion would be the cause of it's entire abolition. Farther; it might be urged as a weighty reason that that regard to humanity to which the Indo Britons are certainly more susceptible than the lawless Mahomedans are, would of itself deter them from the commission of such barbarous deeds; whereas the latter, even after their implication in the blackest and most dreadful of crimes, do not so much as attempt at expiation: and in truth their exultation increases with the increasing enormity of their guilt.

I fear that I have already proceeded to an unwished for length, and shall therefore conclude in soliciting your kind support towards the object of this letter; which if it be not conducive of any advantage, will at least confer a substantial obligation on,

Your very obedt. Servant,
J. C.

Hyd. Rey. July 7, 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Brogden, from the House of Commons, brought up the Grants in Aid Bill, and the Innkeepers' Allowance Bill.

Mr. Scott, from the office of the Chamberlain of the City of London, presented an account of the receipt and expenditure of the Orphans' Fund.

The Earl of Harewood presented petitions from the towns of Dewshurry, Doncaster, and Halifax, against the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Marquis of Lansdown said he rose to move for an account of the several sums issued by the Lord-Lieutenant in Ireland, out of the grants made by parliament last session, for carrying on public works in Ireland for the purpose of affording employment for the relief of the people of that country. He was by no means apprehensive that those grants had been misapplied; but, when circumstances induced parliament to grant money in the unusual, though certainly very proper manner in which those grants had been made, he thought it perfectly proper that an account of the application of the sums so granted should be rendered to parliament. The noble Marquis concluded by moving for an account of all sums of money issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland out of the sums granted by parliament for that purpose, specifying the application of the several sums so issued between the 1st of January, 1822 and the 1st of April 1823—Ordered.

The house adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Sir Henry Harding took the oaths and his seat, for the city of Durham, on his re-election, having vacated it in consequence of accepting the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, in the place of Mr. Ward.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

A person from the Insolvent Debtors' Court presented a return pursuant to an order of the house, of the number of persons who have taken the benefit of the present act for the benefit of Insolvent debtors.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir James Graham presented a petition from the bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of Carlisle, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act... ing that it may be as much as possible... the bankrupt laws.—Ordered...

Sir Francis Omm... tion from the... tants of P...

ORPHANS' FUND.

A person from the Chamber of ... sented an account of the produce of du... sing the Orphan's Fund.—Ordered to b...

EAST AND WEST INDIA SUG...

Sir William Lemon presented a petition ... inhabitants of Penzance against the equali... the duties on East and West India Sugar... on the table.

Mr. Hume presented a similar petition fr... merchants of Arbroath.—Laid on the table.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Lord Lowther presented a petition from ce... inhabitants of the town of Ulverston, against... claims of the Roman Catholics.—Laid on the ta...

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

Sir John Boughey presented a petition from the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Dudley, in Worcestershire, praying for an augmentation of duty on the licences of hawkers and pedlars.

Sir John Newport thought it too much for any set of men to ask the legislature to augment the duty on hawkers' and pedlars' licences: it was hard that these men should not have as good an opportunity of getting their bread as shopkeepers who were stationary, and in the present state of society he was surprised at the petition being offered to the notice of the house.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING GRAIN.

Mr. Curwen moved for an account of all grain now remaining in warehouses, according to an act of the 55th of George III.

WHISKEY.

Sir Francis Blake presented a petition from the spirit dealers of Berwick, praying the House to make it legal for them to use Scotch whiskey.—Laid on the table.

TALLOW DUTY.

Mr. Sykes gave notice of his intention to move, on the 20th of May, for the total repeal of the duly on tallow candles.

COALS.

Sir Francis Ommanney presented a petition from the inhabitants of Barnstaple, praying the repeal of the duty on coals going coastwise.—Laid on the table.

IRISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

Sir J. Newport presented a petition from the country of Kilkenny, praying the house not to deprive the blanket manufactory of its protection, and that the duties imposed for that purpose might not be repealed.

Laid on the table.

HACKNEY-COACH PROPRIETORS.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the hackney proprietors of London, praying the house to reduce the number of hackney-coaches and chariots to 800, and to repeal the act of 1815 relative to the regulations of hackney-coaches, which prevented the proprietors of them from getting interest for their money by following the business. There were 160 proprietors, 26,000l. were paid annually to the revenue, and 6,000 persons were employed in the yards of hackney-coach proprietors. The hon. member observed, that he had informed the persons connected with this business who had called on him, that the house could render them no assistance, as the system it was pursuing led to the removal of restrictions rather than to the imposition of them, and he hoped that it would so continue to act; but they still persisted in their wish that he should present it, and he felt it his duty to do, although he could not agree in the prayer of the petition.

Laid on the table.

SMALL DEBTS.

Sir T. Lethbridge presented a petion from the habitants of Ilminster, praying for a greater facility to be afforded to them of recovering small de...

Laid on the table.

LATE OUTRAGE ON THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Mr. Wetherell presented a petition from ... Grand Jury of Dublin, to whom bills had been presented, charging certain persons with making an attack on the persons of the Marquis Wellesley at the theatre, complaining of the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General on that occasion. Owing to the low tone of voice in which the hon. and learned gentleman spoke, we could with difficulty hear him. We understood the learned member to say, that the petition had been forwarded to him at so late a period as to preclude him from receiving any answer from those who had entrusted it to him, before the debate on Tuesday next; and he had therefore no opportunity of obtaining a reply to his determination not to be pledged to any course of conduct, in consequence of presenting this petition; however, as far as the grand jury were concerned, he concurred with them in thinking it improper to consider their conduct insularly. It would have been unparliamentary and uncourteous in him to have refused presenting the petition to the house; but at the same time he must distinctly state, that by so doing he would not pledge himself to any particular line of conduct. He should not wish to be uncourteous to those from whom he received the petition, but he must again repeat, that by presenting it he did not pledge himself on the question.

Mr. Hobhouse observed, that the hon. and learned gentleman had spoken for four or five minutes without stating to the house what was his object for addressing them. Had the motion been carried that was before the house last year, that it was incompetent for the hon. member for Dublin to sit in that house, his legal duties preventing him from regularly attending, a gentleman would probably have presented that petition who understood the question, and would have explained to the house the object for which he rose. The hon. and learned gentleman at least ought to have done that.

Mr. Wethereil, in reply, said, if the hon. member for Westminister would wait until the petition was read, he would know all that he could desire on the subject of it.

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, at a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held at Green-street ... January ...

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREE*...

...ERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ART... ...tions, are requested to ... ...by forw...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1823.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

n, and were by him apprized that in the course of their official duties bills of indictments would be preferred to them against persons charged with having participated in the riots which were alleged to have occurred at the Theatre Royal on the 14th December, 1822, in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. That his Lordship did most particularly impress on your petitioners the imperious necessity of confining their attention to the evidence that should be submitted to them, and discharging from their minds any impression which they might previously have received from the public. That bills of indictment were on the 1st day of the Commission preferred to your petitioners against ten persons, by which they were charged with a conspiracy to riot, and assult, and insult his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Theatre-Royal, and by which they were also charged with having committed, a riot in his Excellency's presence.

" That, in support of those indictments, a great number of witnissees were sent to your petitioners, who not being able to close the said examination on the 1st, adjourned to the 2d of January, when, after examining other witnesses, deliberating on the evidence, they ignored the bills for a conspiracy against all the parties, and ignored the bill for a riot against all of them, except George Graham and Henry Handwich, as to whom they found the bill.

" That your petitioners are informed, and will be able to prove, that as soon as the proceedings were communicated to his Majesty's Attorney-General, who was then in court, and engaged in an important prosecution, he rose and addressed the bench in substance as follows:—'Upon a case the most interesting that ever occurred in this country, two bills of indictment have been sent up to the grand jury of the city of Dublin against five persons; one set of bills charging a conspiracy to caurse a riot at the theatre, in which the person of the Lord Lieutenant was outraged and insulted, the other bills charging a riot generally. Upon the first indictment the grand jury of the city of Dublin have ignored the bills against all parties. Upon the second indictment they have found a riot committed by implicating two of the persons in the indictment, Graham and one of the Handwiches; it is needless to observe to the court, that according to the technicalities of our law, a riot cannot be committed by only two persons; had even the bills been found for riot only against all the parties, I would then have felt it to be my duty to adopt the line of conduct I am about to intimate in the presence of the court. I will not arrogate to myself the office of arraigning the grand jury of the city of Dublin; they have discharged their functions in the presence of their god, under the sanction of a solemn oath, taken in the face of their country; to that god alone are they accountable. But I have also a duty to perform—I will, without anticipating the guilt of any individual, state solemnly, in the presence of this crowded audience, that in all my readings—in all my experience—in all the annals of this unfortunate country---I never did find a case so fully demonstrated, of the foulest conspiracy to riot, of so much atrocity, as scarcely to be heightened by the aggravation, that the ill-vowed object was to insult & outrage there representative of the King's Majesty in the public theatre. I will exercise the perrogative that the law and constitution has given to my office; I will discharge that duty honestly, and with the blessing of God, fearlessly, unintimidated by that gang which have formed themselves into a faction to beard the King's government, to overturn the laws of the country, and even to insult and outrage the very person of the King's representative in Ireland, and pursuing the course of outrage and violence from the hostility that they had taken up against that venerated nobleman, for zeal and firmness in carrying into effect the King's intentions towards Ireland, of allaying the dissension, and healing the wounds that have aflicted this unhappy country. The course of conduct that my duty directs me to pursue, will be, in the execution of the prerogative annexed to my office, to file *ex-officio* informations, and speedily to bring before the country all the parties charged in these indictments.

" That the petitioners were not present at the delivery of the address, nor were they until Saturday, the 4th of January, able to satisfy themselves that the above statement of it was substantially correct.

" That they heard that one of learned judges had on Friday, 3d, expressed surprise at their decision, and they felt that it no longer became them to remain silent, and that they owed it to themselves as individuals, and as a body, engaged in the administration of justice, under the sacred obligation of their oaths, to remonstrate against imputations the severity of which they felt the more keenly, as well because they seemed sanctioned by high authority, as because they were precluded from the power of refuting them.

" That the petitioners, though fully satisfied that the language of the Attorney-General was calculated to impress every one who heard it with the conviction that he intended to impute to them, not an error of judgment but a violation of their oaths, did yet believe it possible that there was some mistake in the report of his observations, and they therefore determined to address the Court in terms of remonstrance, while, at the same time they should unequivocally repel the charge of corruption, should have room for explanation, and enable the Attorney-General to do them the justice of withdrawing the heavy charge which his address, as reported, was manifestly calculated to convey.

" That under the influence of those feelings, they on Monday, the 6th of January, addressed the Court by their foreman in the following words:—

" My Lords—We the commission, grand jury of oyer and terminer of the county of the city of Dublin, have learned with deep regret, that the discharge of our official duties with respect to certain bills of indictment has been made a subject of animadversion by his Majesty's Attorney-General, and has been pronounced by this high court to have been a matter of surprise; we hope that neither the court, nor with its sanction his Majesty's first law officer, intended to convey an imputation that our judgment was influenced by fear, favour, or affection. A charge of such a nature, without adverting to the enormity of the crime which it would impute, would be essentially unjust, for our oath of secrecy which forbids the disclosure of the grounds of our judgment, would render the vindication of that judgment, and if necessary the satisfactory refutation of such a charge impossible. It must be recollected, that to us exclusively is the evidence known on which our judgment was founded, and we therefore trust that this high court will receive the declaration which we now solemnly and unanimously make, that our decision was the result of a laborious scrutiny of the evidence, of a conscientious consideration of its weight, and of a sincere anxiety to adhere to the direction of the learned judge, who so fully and clearly detailed to us the nature of our duties, and the principles by which we were bound to be regulated in discharging them.

" That the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Moore, having been pleased to express his approbation of the manner and substance of their remonstrance, and to declare that as far as related to what has fallen from the Bench, the language of the Court had been grossly misrepresented, your petitioners feel themselves no longer entitled to impute to his Lordship any intention of censuring their conduct.

" That this remonstrance, thus publicly made in open Court, has, as your petitioners believe, been communicated to his Majesty's Attorney-General whose omission to notice or reply to it induces them to conclude that the charge intimated by his observations is persisted in; and under the circumstances your petitioners are advised that a petition to parliament is the only course by which they can constitutionally obtain any sort of redress. They do, therefore humbly submit, that the address of his Majesty's Attorney-General though it professes not to arraign, does, in fact and in substance, arraign your petitioners; that it does, most distinctly declare that the case was one in which the foulest conspiracy had been fully demonstrated; that these unwarrantable reflections of his Majesty's Attorney-General press with the greatest severity and weight on your petitioners, because by the law of the land they are deprived of the means of demonstrating their injustice; bound by the solemn obligation of an oath to the observance of secresy, they are not at liberty to divulge the nature of the evidence they have heard, or the reasons of Judgment they have pronounced. That the address of the Attorney-General, in addition to the general charge of corruption against your petitioners, contained an insinuation that they had found bills for a riot against two only of the prisoners indicted, with a knowledge that, by the rules of law, such finding would be abortive, and with a criminal design of defeating any further proceedings thereon. But your petitioners not only solemnly deny the justice of such an imputation, but utterly disclaim that knowledge of the law which it supposes, and have since found upon inquiry, that the technical difficulty suggested by the Attorney-General presented no obstacle to the prosecution of two persons against whom the bills were found and that the crown might have proceeded to trial and obtained judgment against them although the bills perferred against the others had been ignored. That your petitioners having no other mode or means of redress, have at length reluctantly been compelled, as an act of duty, not only to themselves, their feelings and their characters, but to the free and due administration of public justice, to submit the consideration of their cause to the wisdom of your honourable house, in full reliance that whatever shall be deemed necessary or expedient to prevent the recurrence of such an evil in future, will be adopted and applied. And your petitioners will ever pray.

" For and on behalf of Self and Fellow-Jurors,
(Signed) " GEORGE WHITEFORD.
" Dublin, April 7, 1823. "

The petition being read,

Mr. Plunkett rose and said, that he could not suffer the statements contained in the petition that had been just presented by the hon. and learned gentleman to go without an answer from him; because it charged him with being influenced by improper motives towards the grand jury of Dublin in the discharge of his duty, and that he had cast most severe reflections on that body, and endeavoured to lower them in the eyes of their fellow-citizens; but he was convinced that no expression he had used could have that effect. The grand jury ignored all the bills, with the exception of those charging a riot, and then only two persons out of the number had true bills found against them. It had been charged against him that the proceeding by *ex-officio* information was a hasty decision and not instituted on due consideration. The bills of indictment were preferred before the grand jury on the 1st January, and on the evening of that day he received intelligence of the proceedings of the grand jury, and witnesses on whom he could rely expressed their opinion that no bill would be found by them; and he was informed at the time of facts that he should not now state to the house. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Townsend arrived at the same conclusion with himself on that evening, that it would be their duty to proceed by *ex-officio* information. The hon. gentleman had said that it was the duty of a public prosecutor to act impartially, and not to give way to private or party feelings; but he thought those who had known him best through the whole of his life would bear testimony against that charge. He had never suffered party feelings to actuate his public conduct. The Solicitor-General, if he had any bias, had one directly opposite to the course that was pursued. On the Catholic subject his learned colleague and himself differed diametrically. On all subjects, against all classes of persons who trespass against the laws of the country, they cordially agree. He had said that the grand jury had acted upon their oaths, and they were to answer for their conduct to their Creator; he had acted upon his oath, and should be bound to perform his duty. The grand jury had stated in part what the judge had told them on presenting their remonstrance. He was not in court at the time, but he was told that they were hurt at no apology coming from him; but the grand jury, in stating what fell from the judge, should in fairness also have further stated, that he had said that he (Mr. Plunkett) had been misrepresented; though from a strong conviction he thought public justice had not been attained. He did not now attach any blame to the sheriff, because he was not on his trial. The grand jury were not now on their trial, but a time might come when a proceeding probably would be necessary, and then he would not shrink from his duty. He declared to God, if it had been the pleasure of the government to have dressed up the statue of William, and Roman Catholics had in consequence committed as gross an outrage as had been committed at the theatre, he would, under similar circumstances of necessity, have proceeded by *ex-officio* information. If he should be considered liable to the censure of the house for having cast blame on any set of persons improperly, he should be free to own that the conduct of the grand jury had influence on his mind; but he felt then that he had no right to state that, but now the case was totally different; he had himself been charged in that house; and if it should be necessary, he must shew that the misconduct of the grand jury influenced him in his conduct. He would not remain unarmed when a charge was made against him, and when he had so powerful a weapon he would use it. The charge the hon. member for Armagh made against him, and the conduct of the grand jury, now made him say it; and he would repeat, the conduct of the grand jury did influence his decision; but what the facts were that he alluded to he never did, and never would say, until the question was before the house; but he must say, that he thought he was not fairly dealt with. He would ask why the petition had not been put in the hands of some one acquainted with the circumstances? But as every gentleman must know that it was connected with the debate of Tuesday, he begged to be understood as not making any charge against the grand jury, but as repelling the charge against himself, brought by the grand jury. Besides the bills for a conspiracy, which were ignored, there was a bill sent before the grand jury containing two counts: 1st, For a riot in the theatre, and an assault on the lord lieutenant. They found as to the riot, and ignored as to the assault. In the second count they found a true bill for the riot (the indictment containing the words *cum multis aliis*) against two persons only, when every lawyer knows no riot can be committed by less than three persons. Mr. Plunkett apologised to the house for detaining it so long.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he should not say any thing on the subject of the military and naval pensions, further than to state the arrangement shortly to the house. It was not his intention to make the agreement for only one years, but that more money should not be allowed to be brought into the Exchequer than was necessary for the service of the year. He proposed the arrangement to last five years till the 5th July, 1828. It had been agreed to take the price of the long annuities on the 1st of March last, as the basis of the plan the price of which for thirty-six years and three quarters was calculated to obtain 2, 4, and 6 per cent. interest. The Bank was to make an advance of 13,890,4191. but as it was to be paid by instalments it would in fact not be more than 11,000,0001. It appeared to the trustees that if they could obtain any fair and equitable terms from the Bank it would be expedient to close with them. Now, in his opinion the rate of 4l. 2s, 1d. was a fair consideration. The trustees also thought they were justified in extending the arrangement to six years because they could not expect to obtain terms equally favourable any number of years hence. Considering that the transaction was one likely to benefit the public, he should press the bill. He begged leave to move therefore that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. Grenfell said that the house would recollect that previous to the holidays he had given notice of his intention to take the sense of this house at every stage of the bill. He should now move as an amendment that the house resolve itself into a committee on the bill this day six months. He was not prepared to quarrel with the terms of the bargain entered into with the bank, but he objected to the bargain altogether. In the first place, it was improvident to bind the country for any number of years, as it was probable that better terms might be obtained next year. The bank, however in concluding the bargain, did not appear to have acted in any otherway than all large monied bodies should act for the benefit of those interested. In objecting to the bill altogether he should advert to the ground on which he had lastyear given it his support, in opposition to the opinions of the most of those with whom he was generally in the habit of agreeing. It would be recollected that there was great difference of opinion with respect to the bill, but he (Mr. Grenfell) had given it his vote, because he had been led to believe, from the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a remission of taxes to the amount of three millions would be the result. But whatever might have been the general grounds of difference, there was at least one principle on which all agreed, and it was, that whatever mode should be finally adopted, it ought to be the least onerous. This however had not been done, and he was prepared to shew that other modes might have been adopted far less severe to the public. He had last year proposed a clause which had been accepted and introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was precisely the same clause which Mr. Fox had proposed to introduce into the Sinking Fund Act, and provided that the commissioners of the sinking fund should be the contractors for these pensions. He had supposed that this clause would have been acted upon. It had not been done, and the contract, instead of being made with the commissioners, had been made with the bank. It was very clear that the bank would not lend its money without the certainty of some advantage; but in the case of the commissioners of the sinking fund being the contractors, no such profit would be looked for. The advantage to the public, therefore, would have been in exact proportion to the profit gained by the bank. If the whole of the thirteen millions advanced by the bank were to be laid out at once in the purchase of stock in the 3 per cents. at the rate of 75, no doubt great advantage would accrue to the public; but when the purchases were to be spread over the period of six years, the whole question of gain must depend on the fluctuating price during those six years. By not acting on the clause which Mr. Fox proposed in 1785, and which ministers had at his suggestion adopted, the public had been deprived of a certain quantity of profit in their own hands, which had been transferred to the bank. There was another great objection to the measure. It was the first time since the year 1694 that a departure had been made from the great principle laid down in the Act 6. William and Mary, that the Bank of England should never be a dealer in the public funds (hear, hear). But by this bill the bank was authorised not merely to purchase, but also to sell, and in fact to become jobbers (hear, hear). He should then move as an amendment, that the house resolve itself into a committee on the bill this day six months.

Mr. Robertson supported the amendment.

Mr. Haldimand objected to the bill as being of a delusive character. It tended to deceive two classes of persons—those who believed it would tend to a remission of taxes, and the public creditor. He should vote for the amendment.

Sir F. Blake begged to ask of the right hon. gentleman whether, in limiting the direction of the bill, he had consulted the probable length of time that he and his colleagues were likely to remain in office? (a laugh) If so, then there was no alternative, and it was a sort of Hobson's choice of business—this or none (laughter). The fact was, that the bill was an ill-begotten bantling of the late Chancellor, which John Bull was now called upon to support (laughter). He (Sir F. Blake) should content himself with giving a single reason against it, but that would be a home reason (laughter). The bill militated against the principle which the right hon. gentleman had himself laid down, that of surplus revenue. Now, in the present case, the money which he calculated on with regard to these pensions was not a surplus revenue, but merely the result of a legerdemain trick of taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other (hear). This sinking fund was an unnatural production—

" A monster of such frightful mien,
" Which to be hated needs but to be seen.',

He acquitted the right hon. gentleman of any premeditated intention to gull the public, but he had been drawn in to support this wretched legacy of his predecessor. To the paying off the national debt no objection could be fairly made, except that if it were once paid off, ministers would be *cock-a-mhoop* and have every thing their own way, and immediately set about contracting new debt. Yet, with such an evil to apprehend, he was in favour of its being paid off, because he thought he could trust that the house and the country, when once rid of this dreadful night-mare, would never be willing to incur the horrors of a second visitation. In the mean time he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Hume said, that however much he was on most occasions disposed to praise the manner of the right honorable gentleman opposite yet he could not afford any great portion of eulogy on the present occasion. The right honourable gentleman had omitted to make these explanations without which the house could not come to the consideration of the question with any thing like an adequate degree of knowledge. Why had he not told the house what the situation of the public would be at the end of the transaction? Were the public, at the end of the 44 years, to be the gainers or the losers? He had not entered into any statement or reasoning on the subject, and therefore, as far as the right honourable gentleman was concerned, the house was in possession of no grounds which could justify their adoption of the plan. The house would not wisely adopt the plan unless it was to be of ultimate benefit to the country. But this ultimate benefit had not been pointed out to them, nor had it even been attempted. He (Mr. Hume) believed that it would not be beneficial to the country, and he was prepared to shew why he believed so. First however, he would ask the right honourable gent. how he came to allow the bank to turn stock jobber, against the letter & spirit of all the charters and statutes from the year 1694 to the present period? The only exception were those which related to the exchequer bills of the current years. The reason why this restriction had been originally laid on the bank was, that as a corporate body, it was in possession of an immense capital, by the aid of which it could, at any time, come into the market and raise or depress the funds to the great disturbance of money tansactions, and perhaps to the ruin of individuals. Having also in a great measure the power of creating their own capital by their facility of issuing paper, its command of the funds would be of the most unfair and unjust kind. Within twenty four hours the bank could cause the funds to rise or fall from 1 to 4 per cent. Were there no other substantial reasons, this alone ought to have excluded the bank from all share in the contract. There was also another reason why he should oppose the bill: last year he had inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, if the measure should then be carried, he intended to offer the contract to the commissioners of the sinking fund, or to go into the market and submit to free and open competition? The right honourable gentleman answered, that if any of the annuities were sold, the sale should be open to public competition. Now the measure, ruinous and improvident as it was, had been carried, and the pledge of the right honourable gentleman had not been redeemed. Here then was a manifest breach of faith with the public. This was the only instance, for more than thirty years, of a public loan having been made a private job (hear, hear, hear). Although the bargain was manifestly improvident, as far as the country was concerned, yet he did not, in consequence of the imperfect explanation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, exactly understand the principle of the bargain. [The hon. member went into a detailed calculation of the sums to be gained and lost by the contract, which, in consequence of the low tone of his voice, we could not correctly catch.] If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had this surplus of 3,000,000l., he ought to have asked the house for instructions as to what he was to do with it. But the result of the bargain which he had made would be most calamitous to the country. The bargain was made under the idea of the three per cents. remaining at 75 per cent. or falling below that rate. If they rose higher, the public would lose in the same proportion. Now, he thought, there was every probability of their remaining at 75, or of rising higher, unless some great public calamity like a foreign war should happen. The bank had already been able to gain a considerable profit by the contract; they had gone into the market with the annuities, and sold them for more than they gave. By comparing the annuities under the present bill with the long annuities, the house would perceive that the public lost on every annuity for 37 years more than 1/. The house ought to reject the measure, because it was an act of injustice to make any contracts with the public money by which the public was made the loser. Individuals were ready to pay four per cent.; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, "No"; I prefer selling to the bank for 4l 2s. 1d. There was no reason why the contract should have been extended beyond the present year, and be thereby subjected to the dangers of fluctuating prices. There was no reason for breaking through the old and salutary rule relating to public loans. He called upon the house to reject this ruinous, absurd, and ridiculous measure. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Maberly said, that the house was kept in the dark by the Chancellor of the Exchequer not explaining more minutely the precise nature of the contract with the bank. He objected to the measure of bringing the bank into the market as a stock-jobber, and contended that no fair and free competition had been allowed for the purchase of the annuities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he was not aware of having broken any faith with the public, inasmuch as public competition had been tried last year, and had failed. No one chose to bid for the annuities; they were thought to be too large a concern for any individuals to engage in ("No, no," from Mr. Maberly). They were certainly publicly offered for sale last year (hear, from the ministerial side). The negociation was opened with the bank solely on the ground that no person had the right proper to purchase the annuities.

Mr. Maberly said, that they had never been offered for sale in parts, but in the whole, which made a material difference (hear, hear).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Certainly they were offered for sale in the way the hon. member for Abingdon has stated, but no one seemed disposed to bid for them in whole or in part (hear, from the ministerial side).

Mr. Baring began by stating that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to furnish some reason for his very dangerous innovation with regard to the conversion of Bank into stock-jobbers.—(hear, hear). From a similar disinclination to be explicit, the whole transaction was almost unintelligible. The statements and calculations of his hon. friend, the member for

Aberdeen, shewed very clearly that in addition to the absurdity of the contract, it would be productive of considerable loss. The transaction had been well described by the hon. member for Ipswich, when he called it a delusion calculated to deceive two classes of persons, those who expected a remission of taxes, and the public creditor. He would defy human ingenuity to point out any possible benefi to the public from the measure. When the right hon. g ntleman said that the annuities had already been offered for public sale and without success, he stated a strong circumstance against himself. Money and capital and public credit were never more plentiful than at present, and if tadividuals where not disposed to employ them in the purchase of public stock, it was clear that the disinclinati n must have arisen from the hardness of the terms. The power of government to sell two millions of long annuities, or any larger sum, had never been doubted. He had hoped that the liberality & good sense which characterized the right hon. gentleman would have induced him to have yieldod to the general expression of opi ion which had proceeded from men of all parties as to this unwise and improvident measure (hear). He was equally disposed to censure the choice of the right hon. gentleman, both as to the time when he had made his bargain and the party with whom it had been contracted. Its effect would be to put the Bank of England in a completely new situation, which nothing but the strongest neces-sity could justify. It would render that body a stock-jobbing concern (hear). He had another objection to the bargain not less weighty & important. Three months ago the 3 per cents. were 83. They had since, principally, he believed, in consequence of the apprehension of a war between France and Spain, fallen to 73. That was the point which the right hon. gentleman had taken for making the bargain, and not for one year only (hear), but in his extreme anxiety to shew that the plan was no bubble he had extended its operation over a period of five years (hear, hear). It was only justice to state, that neither the right hon. gentleman nor any other member of administratation had attempted to defend the transaction. From the abundance of capital in the country there was no reason why the stocks should not recover, and therefore he regarded the bargain contracted for at the present moment of depression as most improvident But to give every chance to the right hon. gentleman, suppose him to be right in his worst anticipations, and that we should again be involved in war, then he (Mr. B.) contended the bargain with the bank to be the most unwise thing possible. For what would the right hon gentleman have done? He would have encumbered the public banker, the very body to which he must look for assistance carrying on his operations of finance (hear). Under all views of the transaction, he (Mr. B.) must therefore view it with unqualified disapprobation.

Mr. HUSKISSON was sorry he was not in the house at the commencement of the debate. By far the greater part of the speech of the hon. member who had last addressed the house was applicable to the general arrangement of the sinking fund. It was totally irrelevant to the question before the house, which was the propriety of ratifying the bargain with the Bank respecting the naval and military pensions. In the debates before the Easter recess, he thought they had come to a full understanding of the principles on which the sinking fund was to be conducted, and he was therefore sorry to see that discussion renewed unnecessarily and irrelevantly on the question then before the house. He would leave to the Bank Directors the defence of that body from the charge against them of rendering it a stock-jobbing concern by the bargain then under consideration. It was worth while, however, to observe that last year, when it was said that the Bank was about to take the bargain for the whole time, no forewarning had been given of the great danger the Bank would thereby incur. He did not see any obligation on the part of the Bank to be buying and selling in the market, in consequence of this bargain. The Bank Directors had doubtless well considered the subject before they had concluded the bargain; and he was satisfied that if they could, consistently with their relative situations, be called upon, they would be able to account fully for the propriety of their conduct. He could not speak with any kind of positive information as to the course which the Bank intended to follow; but it would not be difficult for him to point out ways in which the Bank might deal with this transaction safely and beneficially. They might keep the whole themselves, and divide it among them. The member for Penryn, perhaps, could inform him whether the Bank had subscribed to the loyalty loan? (Mr. Grenfell answered across the house in the affirmative). Well, then, the hon. member knew that on that occasion the Bank had divided its subscription among the proprietors. The act of William and Mary had been framed with feelings of political jealousy, and if strictly construed would prevent all advances upon loans. The member for Taunton had said that no doubt had ever been entertained that government could complete the bargain; but the member for Aberdeen had last session denied the possibility of selling the annuity, except below the market price. His right hon friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had disproved the correctness of that assertion by concluding the bargain at the current price of the day. It was argued that the price of stocks had been depressed by apprehensions of war; but the house knew that in making contracts each party must be governed by all the circumstances affecting the state of public credit at the time of concluding the bargain. It was impossible to say that that bargain was unfavorable which was made at the market price of the day. The member for Aberdeen had charged the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a breach of faith in not throwing open the bargain to public bidding; but could that hon. gentleman expect in any made to have made a better bargain? A month ago he had contended that the public ought pay the price of the risk of the banker; yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in spite of that prediction, had concluded the bargain at the market price of the day. As to the chances of war, it was the duty of government to act in public transactions with reference to reasonable probabilities, and not mere possible contingencies. He should therefore support the ratification of the bargain with the Bank.

Mr. GRENFELL explained. It was true that the bank had subscribed a million to the loyalty loan, but their solicitor had suggested to them that in so doing they had violated their charter, and therefore they had divided their subscription among the proprietors. With respect to the bank becoming buyers and sellers, there were two clauses in the bill specially provided for that purpose, one of which authorised them to buy and the other to sell.

Mr. HUSKISSON explained.

Mr. HALDIMAND and Mr. J. MARTIN said a few words amidst calls of "question" after which strangers were ordered to withdraw.

The house then divided on the amendment of Mr. Grenfell when there appeared

For the amendment - - -	44
Against it - - - -	55
Majority against the amendment -	11

The original motion for going into the committee was then agreed to.

When we re-entered the gallery the house was in committee.

After some observations from Mr. GRENFELL & the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Military and Naval Pensions Bill passed through the Committee.

The house having resumed, the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, APRIL 14

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Secretary Canning being called upon by the Speaker, said, he had Papers, which by the command of his Majesty he had to lay on the Table of the House.

The papers were then laid on the Table.

Mr. Secretary Canning spoke to the following effect:—In moving that the Titles of those Papers, which I by the command of his Majesty have had to present to the House, be read, I shall take advantage by permission of the House of the opportunity which that formal motion affords to me, to redeem a pledge which I gave to the House some weeks ago, and to state succinctly the course of policy pursued by his Majesty's Government, and the principles which have guided them in the inportant and complicated negotiation which had lately fallen to its lot to conduct. I feel that in doing so, I have as awfully important a duty to perform as ever fell on the servant of a great Monarch, and on the servant of a free people; as I have to account to the House for the manner in which the honour of the Crown has been supported, and the interests of the country consulted, in a crisis of unexampled difficulty—a crisis the consequences of which were as yet not ascertained. I state this last circumstance as of importance, because if the event of the war were certain; if it were known which of the evil consequences which it threatened would be realized, I might shape my explanations and defence to that issue; but I feel, in the state of the world, the unexampled difficulty of my situation more strongly, because I am bound to justify the conduct of the British Government as against all imaginable consequences, and all anticipated dangers. In a crisis beset with so many possible and different calamities, teeming with so many dangers, there is but one conscious ness which could sustain any man under its difficulties; it is that of having pursued one intelligible object, of having acted on one set of invariable principles; the object we have had in view is the preservation of the peace of the world; the principles which have guided us are those which were well described by an Honourable and Learned Friend of mine, whom I lament that I do not now see in his place (Sir James Mackintosh) —respect for the faith of treaties, respect for that published line of policy known by the name of the balance of power in Europe; and last, though not least, a regard for the honour and interests of England. Before I proceed to the narrative of the transactions in question, I must briefly call to recollection what the state of Europe, and of this country in regard to it, was before the month of September last, when these negotiations originated. A meeting of the Sovereigns of Europe, of some of the sovereigns of Europe similar to several other meetings which had previously taken place, was announced as about to be held, for consultation in some special affairs and generally, on the preservation of peace in Europe. The matter of which the Congress was expected to take cognizance was the state of affairs in the East of Europe, and the complicated transactions between Russia and Turkey. It was on his arrival at Paris that the Duke of Wellington found, in conversation with the French Minister that the case of Spain was to occupy a leading part of the deliberation of the Congress, and he applied for specific instructions as to the language he should hold, and only in the case of the instructions, and of a part of the concluding Paper, should he beg leave to read any of the Documents which he now communicated. The request of the Duke of Wellington, who left England (as far as I recollect) on the 4th of September, a few days after I had taken the seals of office, was dated Sept. 21, and the instructions which I shall now read were dated September 27 (Paper No. 2). With this instruction the Duke of Wellington left Paris for Verona—an instruction not doubtful or overloaded with qualifications, but positive and peremptory (hear) and from which, in the slightest degree, his Grace on no occasion ever swerved. So far, was the British Government from anticipating that any hostile propositions would be brought forward against Spain by France, that the French Government had, by their professions, given every reason to believe that their intentions were of the most pacific kind. It is but just to say, that when the propositions of France were first brought forward at the Congress, they were not in a hostile shape, but defensive, conditional, and hypothetical. It was not proposed by France at first to bring forward one half of Europe in armed alliance against Spain, but the French Plenipotentiary asked what would be the conduct of the Great powers in certain events, all of which supposed some act of offence on the part of Spain? To this inquiry, the three Continental Powers, in reply, gave assurances of their countenance and, in certain cases, of their assistance to France. To the inquiry, however, the British Plenipotentiary was disposed to give no such answer, & in the answers of the Allies, when communicated, he could not express any degree of concurrence; he would give no answer as to hypothetical causes of hostility, he would not consent to enter into conditional obligations as to undefined contingencies, which might commit the country which he represented to hostilities on unknown grounds He would not even give an hypothetical concurrence to an hypothetical promise on an hypothetical case; and he demanded, before he entered on such an hypothesis, to know what grounds of offence Spain had actually given, and what specific dangers were threatened or anticipated, (hear, hear.) The Duke of Wellington returned to Paris at the beginning of December. At that time French Government, far from being more hostile in its disposition than it had shown itself in the negotiations at Verona, whether from reconsideration of the circumstances which it is not for me to state, shewed itself more pacific, and it had at one time determined to send back to Verona the despatches which had been prepared at Verona, to pray the sovereigns who were yet there to reconsider them before they were forwarded to Madrid. This is the substance of the first report of the Duke of Wellington from Paris. While Spain was yet uncertain as to the course of the negotiations at Verona, an application was made from the Spanish Ministers to the British Government—first, to know the actual course of those negociations and then to induce this country to use its good offices in the maintenance of peace. In this, which was a written application, care was taken by the Spanish Minister that nothing should be requested that might be inconsistent with the most strictly conceived system of neutrality—"good offices, counsels the reflections of one friend in favour of another," which do not place a nation in concert of attack or defence with another, and would rather entitle the party interfering to the thanks of the opposite party, than expose it to any hostile feeling. Such was the nature of the intervention which the Spanish Minister specifically requested. After the receipt of this communication his Majesty's Government did not hesitate a moment to write to the Duke of Wellington to offer the mediation of his Majesty to accommodate the differences between France and Spain. The French Government, after some deliberation, declined the proffered mediation, as the differences between the two countries were not of that specific and practical kind that a mediation could remove them, but that they had grown out of the state of things in the two kingdoms—that they had arisen from the influence which the state of things in Spain had on his Most Christian Majesty's Government, and that the two countries had got into such a state of irritation that war would be preferable as affording some chance of a solution, (hear). I am really stating as nearly, as I can, the substance of the argument of the French Government—it was added, however, that his most Christian Majesty could not accept the mediation of England; he would willingly accept of a reciprocation of good offices, and begged his Britannic Majesty to continue his good offices at Paris and Madrid. We did consequently use our good offices, and in doing so we took the utmost care not only to distinguish our conduct from that of the Continental Powers, and our principles from those which France avowed in the dispatch to her Minister, but warn against the supposition of any thing like unfriendly interference. The Duke of Wellington had sustained Spanish liberty against the attacks of France and had ultimately made it triumphant; the Independence which he had established by his sword, he had endeavoured to preserve inviolate by his diplomatic labours at Verona. If ever there was a man who was entitled to honour in Spain, it was the Duke of Wellington. Nothing, therefore, could be less invidious than that the man who had earned a Spanish character by gratitude and by adoption, should speak what many of his private friends at Madrid knew to have been long his real sentiments. The Duke of Wellington, therefore sent his friend to Madrid—the partner of the toils of the Peninsular war—the assistant of his labours at Verona, with his opinion of the course which it would be prudent for Spain to pursue. This opinion was given in a paper delivered at Madrid, put together not with all the finesse of diplomacy, but honestly and plainly spoken. This opinion was given after Spain had asked for our interference and our counsels; it was after France had stated that it was through England alone that she could look for an accommodation; it was at a time when it was through such a proposal alone that we could look for a pacification, that this last expedient was resorted to; then it was, that not asking any thing for ourselves, not making this or that form of constitutional reformation the condition of our friendship, or even of our exertions, but suggesting what we thought for the advantage of Spain, and echoing the voice of Spaniards, that the advice of the Duke of Wellington was sent to the Spaniards. This advice was offered, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset was sent to Madrid after the mediation of this country, for the reason good or bad stated by the French Government, had been delivered. The application of Spain for the good offices of the country was made early in December, the offer of mediation to France, and the discussions on it began in December; and ended in January —into the particulars I shall not go, because the whole will be found in the papers on the table. —Lord Fitzroy Somerset arrived at Madrid on the 20th of January: and not long after his arrival there an event occurred calculated to shake the determination of his Majesty's Government, and to remove almost every hope of a pacific result—I mean the extraordinary Speech with which the Government thought fit to open the Session of the Chambers. (Hear, hear.) Of the principles avowed in that speech with respect to the Spanish Constitution, no one can think with more pain, to use no stronger expression, than I do. (Hear) If that speech were to be understood as the plain meaning of the words in which it was couched, naturally suggested—namely, that the Spanish people were to be called upon to consent to certain modifications in their constitution not because it was faulty in itself—not because it contained particulars which rendered it dangerous to neighbouring States, and unsafe even to the Prince who ruled by it, but because it was not an emanation from the Crown. (Cries of "Hear" from all sides of the House.) It was clear, on the one hand, that no Spaniard, who had the slightest regard to the independance of his country, could consent either to modify, or to hear a modification proposed of that Constitution; and on the other, that no British Statesman who valued his character as a member of a [illegible] State, could, either think, or hear of his country being made a party to negotiations for the purpose of discussing such a monstrous proposal. (Hear, hear) not a week, no, not even a day was lost, in conveying to France the expression of these sentiments on the part of the British Government; and in telling her that if [illegible] was the meaning of the speech in question, there was an end to all further negotiations at [illegible] through a British channel—that British intervention must be considered as closed—that the principle avowed was one which a British statesman could not acknowledge—(hear, hear)—that it struck directly at the root of the British Constitution—(Cheering)—and that it could not be accepted as a part of the British code of law, it could not be recommended by a British statesman to the acceptance of any other. (Hear, hear,) The Ministers of France were likewise told, that Great Britain did not put forward her own political instructions as the model on which those of other states were to be framed, or as the only system from which national freedom and happiness could flow, so nei her could she allow France (whose freedom and happiness she did not envy, though they were described to arise from a constitution octroyee from the throne) to make her own example a rule for other nations much less to force that example upon Spain in virtue of the consanguinity of the reigning dynasties of the two countries. It was however added, that if this construction were disavowed, the negotiations might still continue. The French Government, it was only right to state, did subsequently disavow this obnoxious construction, & adopted another, which, he was free to confess, the words were not altogether qualified to bear. The negotiations, in consequence, proceeded, & it was at this period that Ministers, when interrogated on the subject in Parliament had felt themselves bound to declare that they had considerable hopes of bringing them to a successfull termination, for however singular and extraordinary it might appear, it was nevertheless strictly true, that when the speech of the King of France was communicated to him (Mr. Canning) by the French Charge d' Affaires in this country, it was accompanied by a more profuse communication of the desires of the French Government for accommodation, and by a more profuse declaration of their wishes, for the good services of the British Government in producing that accommodation, than had ever been made at any previous stage of the transactions. It was not surprising that the effect which the French Government had anticipated had been produced upon the British Government by the communications which they then made to it; but it was surprising that the French Government, by some strange unaccountable delusion, and in spite of all remonstrances which his Majesty's Ministers had made to them on the subject, should have entertained, and indeed should still continue to think, that in publishing the document which they had done, they had hit a chord which could not fail to vibrate at Madrid, that they had put forward a specific which could not fail to cure all the evils which prevailed within its meridian (Laughter.) The thing itself was was so strange and singular that the House would be inclined to think it rather a fable or an invention of his own, if proofs of it were not to be found in the papers which he was now ordered to submit to the House. He must now state to them, that while the communications were passing between Paris and Madrid, a new application was received from the Spanish Government, (which the House would find in the papers) calling for a more active employment of the good services of this country in producing an accommodation with France. If his Majesty's Ministers had previously entertained any doubts of the line of conduct which they ought to pursue, that application would have decided them; for, under such circumstances had they declined to continue their interposition they would have appeared to be setting their own private feelings in opposition to the judgment of these who still thought their interposition worth having. The interposition was therefore continued, but from that time forth the British Government took no active part in the transactions. No second instructions were sent out to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who in consequence left Madrid. Sir Wm. A'Court being three days nearer to Paris, and the duplication of three days in the conveyance and return of the correspondence causing the delay of a week, was left to conduct the intercourse of the two parties; and all that remained for him to do was to state to each party the proposals and answers of the other. The result of these communications, though it was not more than might be calculated from the premises he had stated, was a total failure; and he took that opportunity of frankly stating that fact to the House. Nothing then remained for him (Mr. Canning) to do, but to state fairly to each party the line of conduct which great Britain was determined to pursue, in a state of things so deplorable for the tranquility of Europe, and to explain to them the course of policy which she thought most consistent with her own welfare, as well as with that of both the contending nations.—He begged the house to be assured, that there never had been a moment, from the beginning of our interference on behalf of Spain at the Congress of Verona down to the time at which he was then speaking, during which the Spanish Government had been led to believe that the course of policy which Great Britain would pursue, in case a war should unfortunately break out between France and Spain, would be any other than that of strict neutrality. (Lord cries of hear, hear.) No hope was ever held out to it from which an

ence to the contrary could be possibly de-
ed. Nothing was ever said on which a doubt
the intentions of England could be suffered
ng. From the beginning to the end of these
ions it was regularly stated to the Spanish
ment, that we would do all that we could,
y way, and by any means to avert a war;
at that, if war should unfortunately ensue,
war not to be supposed that our anxiety
avert it was to be considered as the measure
our determination to take part in it, when
commenced. (Hear, hear.) To France, such
a declaration had not been made, and Hon.
Members, on reading the papers, would see
that it was not necessary; for though the documents which passed between the two Governments were indications that measures of hostility were contemplated by the one against he other, still, when it became necessary to speak out on the points which those documents suggested, it could not well be done without making a declaration of neutrality, if not in express words, at least in substance. That consideration brought him to the only part of the papers which it was his intention to read to the House. It was a part of a dispatch which had been sent to our Ambassador at Paris, after all hopes of an amicable arrangement, had ceased, to be by him communicated to M. Chateaubriand. That despatch contained an account of the negotiations from their commencement to their close; and he was the more anxious that the French Government should see it, as he he did not wish to make any unfair statement regarding its conduct. After giving a history of the negotiations it concluded in the following manner.—

"It remains only to describe the conduct which it is his Majesty's desire and intention to observe, in a conflict between two nations, to each of whom his Majesty is bound by the ties of amity and alliance.

"The repeated disavowal by his most Christian Majesty's Government, of all views of ambition and aggrandizement forbids the suspicion of any design on the part of Europe, to establish a permanent military occupation of Spain; or to force his Catholic Majesty into any measures derogatory to the independence of his Crown, or to his existing relations with other Powers.

"The repeated assurances which his Majesty has received, of the determination of France to respect the dominion of his Most Faithful Majesty, relieve his Majesty from any apprehension of being called upon to fulfill the obligation of that intimate defensive connection, which has so long subsisted between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal.

"With respect to the Provinces in America, which have thrown off their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, time and the course of events appear to have substantially decided their separation from the Mother Country; although the formal recognition of these Provinces, as independent States, by his Majesty, may be hastened or retarded by various external circumstances, as well as by the more or less satisfactory progress, in each State, towards a regular and settled form of Government. Spain has long been apprized of his Majesty's opinion upon this subject. Disclaiming in the most solemn manner any intention of appropriating to himself the smallest portion of the late Spanish possessions in America, his Majesty is satisfied that no attempt will be made by France, to bring under her dominion any of those possessions, either by conquest, or by cession, from Spain.

"This frank explanation upon the points on which perhaps alone the possibility of any collision of France with Great Britain can be apprehended in a war between France and Spain, your Excellency will represent to M. de Chateaubriand, as dictated by an earnest desire to be enabled to preserve, in that war, a strict and undeviating neutrality; a neutrality not liable to alteration towards either party, so long as the honour and just interests of Great Britain are equally respected by both."

(Hear, hear.) These were the only points on which it appeared to him that any danger could be apprehended for Great Britain; and on these points he had endeavoured to guard her interests as carefully and specifically as he could. (Hear, hear.) He would now beg leave to say a few words with respect to the treaties which existed between this country and Portugal; and here he would take the opportunity of stating that there never had been a single moment in which the Ministers of France had not been aware that an attack wantonly made by them on Portugal would bring Great Britain into he field with all her force to support the independence of her ancient and her faithful ally. He was compelled however, to remark, that much misconstruction prevailed in the country upon this point: for it was not only asserted that our connexions with Portugal imposed upon us the necessity, (as they certainly did) of flying to her assistance if she were attacked; but it was also asserted that they left the question, whether Great Britain should go to war or remain at peace, entirely in the keeping of Portugal. He desired to be understood as admitting our pledge of defence to Portugal on the ground of a defensive, and not of an offensive treaty, and if there was one point more clear in the law of nations than another, it was this; that a defensive alliance between two states did not commit one of them to war, when that was voluntarily commenced by the other. (Hear.) He was happy to state, that the French Government had declared to Portugal, and repeated the assurance verbally and in writing to this country that it was not its intention to meddle at all with her, either in word or deed, unless Portugal attacked the armies of France. He could also inform the House, that up to this moment Portugal was not bound by any engage-
ment to enter into the war, (Hear, from some member on the Opposition benches.) He was not stating what her policy was—he was only stating her obligation; and he again repeated, that Portugal was not bound by any treaty to enter into the war which had now broken out between France and Spain. He therefore said, that if Portugal joined Spain in her endeavours to repel France from the Peninsula, there was no ground for Great Britain to put forward a single soldier in support of Portugal. ("Hear," from the Opposition.) He was not stating what our policy might be but what was required of us by the faith of treaties. (Hear, hear.) England was bound to protect Portugal, if Portugal were attacked, but not if Portugal attacked others. With regard to the independence of the Spanish colonies in America, he also wished to say a few words by way of explanation. As long as peace prevailed on the Continent, and Spain had no enemy in Europe to contend with, so long it was a matter of discretion with the British Government, whether it would or would not call the attention of Spain to the undeniable fact that she had lost all her influence in her American Provinces—that all her efforts to regain it have been, and still were useless and ineffectual; and that her wisest policy was to enter as soon as possible into an accommodation with them—an accommodation founded, indeed, upon the basis of recognizing their independence, but qualified with any advantages which the mother country might think proper to stipulate, and the colonies in return to grant. Indeed, advice to that effect had already been given to her by this country; we had told her that we should ask of her colonies no commercial advantages, as we conceived the superiority should be reserved to her as the mother country; and all that we were inclined to demand was, that we should be placed in the same situation with other favoured nations. More than once it had been hinted to us, that our good offices between Spain and her colonies would be favourably received by the mother country. The answer which had been invariably returned to such applications was, that we were willing to interfere with our good offices, if our recognition of the independence of the colonies were not to be made determinable by the issue of the negotiations. At present however, the case was entirely changed. As Spain had now an active and powerful European enemy, it became necessary for England to declare in what light she looked upon the struggling provinces of South America: for as Spain still retained the dominion de jure over them though she had lost the dominion de facto, as France might send forth her fleets and armies to seize and conquer them, and as at the conclusion of the war, arrangement might be made between the two nations regarding the conquest or the cession of them, the British Government had felt itself called upon to state that it considered the separation of the Colonies from Spain to have been effected to such a degree, that it would not tolerate for an instant any cession which Spain might make of colonies over which she did not exercise a direct and positive influence. The right hon. gent. then proceeded to state, that he had heard that there were some persons who thought that, though it might not be prudent to make war, it might still be prudent to menace war against France upon this account. These individuals, he conceived to be guilty of an error in principle, as the country which menaced war ought always to be ready to carry those menaces into execution. There were other individuals who were guilty of an error of a different kind—he meant an error of opinion. They thought this country should immediately send forth a maritime armament to watch the events that might occur on the shores of the Peninsula. Such a course, in his humble opinion, would be unworthy a great and independent nation like our own, and would degrade it from a first to a secondary power. He did hope that whenever it determined upon war, in would determine to wage it, not as an anxiliary, but as a principle such had hitherto been its policy and on all former occasions, when it had resorted to war it had exerted every nerve to bring it to a safe a speedy, and an honourable conclusion TOTO CERTATUM EST CORPORE REGNI." This, he contended, was the only sound view, in which war could be contemplated, and he differed entirely from those who considered the subject in any other manner. If war were the issue, it should be a war worthy of this great country; and there was no war in which the country could be engaged at the present moment, and under the existing circumstances of Europe, unless she put forth all her power, all her strength, all her energies, and determined to succeed or to perish in the contest, (hear, hear.) This was the alternative which they had to weigh—whether honour commanded, or interest prescribed, or if interest were left wholly out of the question, whether a sense of justice between the two hostile parties was not sufficient to induce the British Government to interpose in its good offices and to state what its views of policy were; and finally, having undertaken that, as it turned out, thankless and unpleasant office with respect to both sides, there was sufficient cause to justify them in joining the injured party. The determination of the Government was for neutrality and for what neutrality. The House would give him leave to say, for a strict and honest neutrality. Any other would be unworthy of the nation. (hear). The choice was between neutrality and war. If they meant war, let them openly choose it; but if they called for neutrality, let it not be neutrality under the mask of non-interference with one party; whilst a covert support was given to the other. (hear, hear). If they asked him what were the lines, rules, and limits of a just neutrality he would tell them in one word. There was a golden maxim, which applied as well to politics as to morals—'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." But to England he would say, "Do unto others what you have made others do unto you," (Hear.) For a quarter of a century, this country had laid down the law of nations to the whole world; she had laid down, most clearly, the code by which neutrals were to be guided. From the learning, the acuteness, and the talents, which had been employed in its formation, and from the recognised justice and purity of its principle, it stood, he believed, unquestioned throughout the world; and if they did not question it themselves, would, he was convinced, go down to posterity as one of the greatest monuments of learning, wisdom, and integrity, that had ever appeared in any age.—(Hear.) He alluded to the code which had been compiled from the decisions of Sir W. Scott. There were two points on which his Majesty's Ministers might be questioned—first, whether it was proper that a system of neutrality should be acted on; and next, whether, at the Congress of Verona, they ought not to have accepted from both parties, that undefined offer, short of mediation, & without a distinct definition of the principle on which their good offices would be received, which had then been made. The complaint of France against Spain, whether well founded or not, was that the disquieted state of her internal institution placed the tranquility of France in jeopardy; and the counter-statement of Spain was, that the army of observation which France had marched to her frontier disquieted the Spanish people. It was between these two points that they had to strike the balance without considering whether France sinned more against Spain in calling for preliminary conciliation, or Spain sinned more against France in desiring her to withdraw her army. Under such circumstances it was impossible to negotiate. This was a case of a very novel nature, differing entirely from those in which a portion of territory having been captured, or a number of ships having been seized, there were tangible points for discussion, which could easily be adjudged. What was wanting in this instance to preserve peace was, that Spain should make a change in her constitution (a constitution which she has unquestionably a right to form,) and that France should withdraw her Army of Observation. Without touching on any question involving the conduct of either party, it became a matter of inquiry whether the British Government had not done right in exerting their power to the utmost, and endeavouring as much as they possibly could to prevent the breaking out of hostilities. This he should say, that though on this point he must anticipate some difference of opinion (and that difference he did not mean to censure), still if the question were to be discussed again, he would undoubtedly pursue the same course, and he would not incur the reproach of stimulating Spain to resistance, by promises of support which could not be realized. The promise of actual and efficient support to Spain, this country was not prepared to give; and the case ministers had to consider was this, whether they should withdraw from the question altogether and treat it with perfect indifference? Indifference they could never feel towards the affairs of Spain; and he earnestly hoped and trusted that she would come triumphantly out of this struggle. (Loud cheering from the opposition benches.) But he should not speak truly, if he did not say, that he was perfectly convinced, the first result of her success and pacification must be the adoption of those alterations in her system which they had recommended. But whether Spain or France were successful, he must ever feel a perfect conviction, in considering the extent of misery which might be occasioned by the contest, that if Spain had given way in a slight degree on the one part, & the army of observation had been withdrawn on the other, any unpleasant feeling would have been swallowed up and lost sight of in the immensity of the benefit which would have been produced: they would not then have had to deplore that state of warfare, the risk of which was incalculably great, and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROUGHAM said—I rise, not to discuss the numerous topics which have been brought before the house in the course of the long speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but rather to state my reasons for desiring, above all things, to meet discussion, and to satisfy the country, which is impatient of information, and cannot understand why such abstinence has been exhibited on this side of the House. I am one of those who, at the distance at which I was at the time, did not see the expediency of the measure proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman, of first discussing his conduct, and afterwards submitting to the House the documents on which this discussion was founded. This unfavourable opinion of the measure is not removed by what I have just heard; for though I have carefully attended to every thing which had been said, I am left in the dark up to this moment, as to the conduct which his Majesty's Ministers have pursued. I see that neutrality is the line marked out for us—that we are to give no assistance to Spain, that we are not to lift an arm in her cause; but I do not see what means the Ministers have taken to avert war by vigorous remonstrance, either at Verona or elsewhere.—From some omissions of the Right Honorable Gentleman, I have been led to believe his conduct somewhat different from what it in fact was. After passing over what had been done at Verona by the Duke of Wellington, he has mentioned incidentally, and it is pleasing to hear it, and repeat it, that at Verona he had made a strong remonstrance, which the Right Honorable Gentleman had forgot, and in this important part of his narrative there was a complete chasm. The papers would seem from what the Right Honorable Gentleman has said in the latter part of his speech, to contain not merely expressions of good will, but of remonstrance, I will not say menace, for I have never heard of any person who advises the use of threats or menaces he does not dare to execute. But the Right Honorable Gentleman "said not the language of menace but of remonstrance," which I fear means nothing more than that he told the French and their Allies, "If you unjustly attack and overrun Spain, do not expect that England will stand by you in your aggression. (Hear, hear.) Do not suppose that we are like the Bourbons; or as profligate as that handful of imbeciles who have forgotten all the lessons of adversity, or who have failed to learn any thing from its trials, though it can teach all but them. (Hear, hear,) What is it to tell the assembled Congress at Verona that we are not quite such profligate wretches as these? What gratitude do we owe his Majesty's Ministers for telling these imbeciles that we would not support them in their attempt, though it was only a continuation of that system which had been patronised by the predecessor of the Right Honourable Gentleman; Do we owe much gratitude to his Majesty's Ministers because they have not actually embarked in a crusade against Spain; Because the language which they held to the Potentates and Ministers was to this effect:—"Gentlemen of the Congress, Emperor of Verona, King of France, and Chateaubriand, Brummagem Minister and Pamphleteer, scribbler of bad pamphlets, and worse manifesters, we will not do that which we dare not do for our lives, or what we hold dearer than our lives-our places; we will not tell the Parliament of England that we intend to plunge the country into a war against Spain to assist the tyrants of the North of Europe." No Minister of this Country, not even Mr, Pitt. in the plenitude of his power, would have dared for his life to avow that such a war was in the contemplation of the Government of England; much less could such a Government as this dare to compromise the national honour by embarking in such a war—a Government, no two Members of which are agreed as to the course of foreign policy which we ought to pursue;—a Government, of whose weakness and want of unanimity, this House has witnessed a delectable specimen a tonight.—While the Minister for foreign Affairs was giving utterance to sentiments, which, however they may have failed to influence the majority of the Cabinet, did him the highest, honour, as a man, Minister and statesman & which will be followed by the heart-felt sympathy of his countrymen, while those sentiments were received with loud expressions of delight in this and in almost every part of the House—while even the hinder benches of the Ministerial phalanx were overcome for the moment with generous emotion and reechoed the approving shout, a death-like silence prevailed on the Treasure Bench, nor did one solitary cheer break the dread repose of those chosen guardians of people's rights—those grave asserters of the national honour that official and trusty portion of our Members. (Cheers.) God Grant that when we come to examine the nature of the negotiations which are developed in the documents now laid upon the table, they may be found to have been carried on, not in the spirit of those silent Gentlemen, but in the sprit which animated the Right Hon. Secretary in that part of his speech which was listened to with the delight, and followed by the acclamations of every other part of the House. Left, as the House is, to a great degree in the dark for any thing which has fallen from the Right Hon. Secretary—observing, as I do, many contradictions and many blanks in the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman—contradictions which can only be reconciled, and blanks which can only be supplied by a careful perusal of documents on the Table, I cannot but feel the necessity of delaying the discussion of this question. In our present state of ignorance, it is impossible, for instance, to say, in point of dignity, how long the Right Honourable Gentleman continued to be a dupe to the professions of the French Government. That he has been duped and most grossly duped by the French Government, is beyond all question. He has been duped upon his own shewing; it is the Right Hon. Gentleman's case; he has denied that he is an accomplice; but he proves that he is no accomplice, by showing that he has been a dupe. Without examining the Papers on the Table, it is impossible to say exactly how long the Right Hon. Gentleman continued to be hood winked and cajoled by those Gracious Personages, for whom, amidst all his vituperation and contempts he has occasionally interspersed a few courteous and well-meant civilities—at what times and seasons they approached his too easy ear with a tale of strict adherence to pacific courses—up to what point of time they persevered in the solemn asseveration of their not having the remotest intention of doing any thing which might put the peace of Europe in jeopardy, and whether they did not persist in this system of unexampled perfidy and hypocrisy up to the moment of the hostile declarations in the French King's Speech. Without the perusal of the document, it is impossible to say to what extent the French Government has succeeded in abusing the credulity of the Right Hon. Gent. by a more finished specimen of perfidy than ever disgraced the annals of modern Italy, or ancient Greece, the two countries in which human perfidy and human atrocity went hand in hand, where

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the wiles of the intriguer paved the way for crime. Even the perfidy of those countries, however, is thrown into the shade by the more finished baseness, the unexampled treachery of the French Government. Even the Right Hon. Gentleman has denounced the despicable conduct of the French Government, and characterized it in terms less measured than are wont to be employed by a Minister accustomed to negociate with the objects of his vituperation (a laugh). The whole sum and substance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement amounted to a declaration that a more cunning, wheedling, pitiful, perfidious Government—a Government more destitute of principle, more devoid of probity, and more abandoned to all sense of honour never yet existed, than the French Government with which he has been lately negotiating. The baseness and perfidy of this Government is conspicuous in every part of the picture which has been rapidly sketched by the Right Hon. Secretary. I have no manner of doubt that when we come to read these papers we shall find the proof of this hitherto incredible circumstance, that up to the very eve of the day on which the French King proclaimed war in the Chambers, his Government had the unexampled perfidy to amuse our Government with sanguine hopes of peace. I am willing to admit that no Government could be prepared for such an extent of baseness and duplicity on the part of another Government, but the most extraordinary part of this transaction is, that the Right Honourable Gentleman, after having been cajoled to this extent, should still persist in suffering himself to be deceived. How it could possibly enter the mind of so active a person as the Right Honourable Gentleman to write the despatch, a portion of which he read at the conclusion of his speech, is the most wonderful circumstance in the chapter of marvels. How the Right Honourable Gentleman could in cold blood write such a despatch, without having Chateaubriand by his side to wheedle him, without any thing to beguile a man in the possession of his senses, without any physical imperfection to efface, as if, by the stroke of some malady, the recollection of all that had passed during the last three weeks; how, with the full proofs of the perfidy of the French Government, he could write a dispatch, which was to go to France, and afterwards to be laid before this House; giving them full credit for the purity of their intentions, declaring his belief that they were actuated by no motives of ambition, and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the war between France and Spain to excite suspicion in the mind of the most suspicious person, that France had embarked in the war from a desire of aggrandizement, while she was overrunning Spain with her armies; how the Right Honourable Secretary could, under such circumstances, write such a dispatch, is a circumstance to my mind so utterly inexplicable, that I profess not even to conjecture the grounds upon which it can be justified or explained; and if I had not heard the document read by its author I should have been disposed to treat it as a clumsy forgery, invented by some malignant, but bungling enemy of the Right Honourable Secretary. With regard to the line of conduct which Parliament may be called upon to sanction, whether forbearance, or the adoption of some proposition from the other side of the House, until we shall have seen the whole of the documents, and had an opportunity of arriving at a conclusion, not founded, as at present, upon hypothesis, but upon a careful examination of the details, I feel it my duty to abstain from delivering any opinion, further than that it may be necessary to guard myself against the possibility of being supposed for a moment to countenance the absurd, not to say unprincipled notion, for its want of principle is lost in its absolute folly and absurdity, that any state of this country or of Europe, or any state of our domestic or foreign relations can justify the holding out a threat, without having the means of carrying it into execution. Let us make our election between neutrality and war, but if we choose neutrality, let it be a real and not a [illegible] neutrality. Let both sides of the question [illegible]rely weighed, before we either embark [illegible] or resolve to adhere to peace. One of [illegible]rongest reasons for making preparations for [illegible]nstead of choosing neutrality, may be, that [illegible]e preparations may be the surest means of [illegible]ving peace, and averting that last calamity, [illegible] We may, after all, be obliged to go to war. We are bound to take that possibility into our consideration, and not to confine our view to those arguments only which may be necessary to bolster up the present anticipated defence of His Majesty's Government. We are bound to consider, whether in the event of war becoming inevitable, we may not be dragged into it when we may be less prepared to meet it than the enemy, and when the designs of the enemy may be already half accomplished. In such an event we may be called upon when it is too late to consider whether early preparations, and that tone which would have befitted such preparations, might not, may would not, have saved us from such a degradation. If we do not go to war, those gratifications may be reserved for the people of England, and especially the trading part of the community, the blessings of which we have been preaching up for the last quarter of a century to other neutral nations. The crews of vessels belonging to our merchants and ship-owners, ready at all times to take part in a service of danger, and especially prone to embark in such a service, when it is connected with the honor and glory of their country, may have to bear a protracted state of blockade enforced by French fleets. Attempts will be made by English vessels to break the blockade, not merely for purposes of traffic, but for objects congenial to the breast of every brave and honorable Englishman, and such vessels so designed and laden with our brethren and kindred, will be exposed to the search of every French boat that can carry a gun and five men. The torments of this visiting system, which we could pass over so gilbly and with so much complacency, when we were preaching up its blessings to neutral nations, may not be so much relished, when the poisoned chalice returns to our own lips. Nor is French visitation likely to be rendered much more palatable to an English taste, though clothed in the choicest language of Sir W. Scott, though embellished with all the elegancies of that florid civilian, fortified with all his recondite research, and enforced by all that ingenuity of classical illustration, which, for the last quarter of a century has so bewitched the congenial taste of the Right hon. gentleman, which has so delighted all, save the neutrals themselves, for whose benefit the code has been framed and enforced (hear! and a laugh) Such will be the foretaste of the painful price which we may have to pay for neutrality, and it is extremely possible that Englishmen may not be able to bear this seasoning, but they will break out into hostile irruptions, which must soon assume the shape of actual war. I am aware that there are some gentlemen who are anxious to enter immediately upon the discussion of the whole question, and I am free to confess that I feel a considerable portion of that anxiety. Never, since I was born, have I heard a speech which I felt so much difficulty in refraining from entering upon immediately. I felt the difficulty of sitting still to the very tips of my fingers. (A laugh.) Never, since I have known the right hon. gentleman, for whom I entertain a respect, much more sincere than he can entertain towards Chateaubriand, have I witnessed so complete a failure on his part, as in his statement of to-night. Nor is this to be ascribed to the fault of the right hon. gentleman, but to the badness of his cause. It is an old observation that it is easy to be eloquent in a good cause, but in such a cause as that which the right hon. gentleman undertook to defend, success was utterly impossible. Do not let hon. Gentlemen suppose that in subscribing to the necessity of postponing this discussion, I which for one hour's unnecessary delay, or that I differ from them in the slightest degree as to the conclusion to which I strongly suspect the contents of these papers will force us to come, but in our present state of ignorance as to some material points of the result, and all material points of the details, we should not discharge our duty to the country or to our own character, if we were to enter upon this question without taking the necessary time to come fully informed to its discussion. Even in the present state of our information, however, I cannot but express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the Right Honourable Secretary—Sentiments which I could wish he entertained in common with his colleagues, & all who usually supported him, which were heard with delight in this House, and will be unanimously re-echoed by the country—I allude to that part of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech in which he prayed for the success of Spain. (Hear, hear). Regarding, as I do, with unqualified indignation and abhorrence, the conduct of the French Government, I do not say the French people, for I will not degrade them by identifying them with their Government; I do not participate in the astonishment expressed by the Right Honourable Gentleman at the apparent inconsistency of the present conduct of the Bourbons, with that pursued by them under the Emperor Napoleon. The Right Hon. Gentleman marvelled, that they of all others should be the first to punish the Spaniards for pursuing the system which they themselves first compelled them to assume, by forcing them to take the attitude of a free and independent people. I do not identify the people of France with their Government, for I believe that every wish of the French nation is in unison with those sentiments which animate the Spaniards. Neither does the army concur in this aggression, for the army alike detest the work of tyranny, plunder, cant, and hypocrisy, in which the Bourbons have embarked. The war is not commenced because the people of the army require it, but because three or four French emigrants have obtained possession of power; and by gaining the too easy ear of the Monarch, have engaged in the desperate attempt of effecting another revolution, in order to get back their confiscated estates; an enterprise with which the Priests chime in that they may recover their well-lost tithes. It is for such miserable objects as these that the Spaniards are to be sacrificed; it is from such despicable motives that the Spaniards are to be punished, because they have dared to vindicate their rights as free & independant men. I hope to God like the hon. Secretary, that the Spaniards may succeed in the noble and righteous cause in which they are engaged. I heard with delight the observation of the right hon. gent. that the war of the Bourbons was in his opinion, not only unprincipled, but desperate as to the chances of success. (cheers.) The right hon. Secretary must be better informed on this subject then I can be, and I heard this opinion, therefore, with satisfaction and delight. Though the French aggression may succeed to a certain extent, I will never allow myself to despair, while Spain continues independent and free, though a French orator has predicted her downfall, or even though that veteran warrior, the Duke d' Angouleme, has laid his hand upon his sword & sworn to conquer, (Cheers and laughter.) The duty which the Parliament of England owes to its constituents, is to take such a part as may enable us to meet with confidence the censures of a people who are animated, as one man, with the warmest enthusiasm for the cause of right and liberty against injustice and oppression. (Hear, hear.) Having offered up one vow for the success of Spain, I will put forth another for the complete discomfiture and condign punishment of the Bourbons (Cheers), who, if they shall be again destroyed, will owe it to themselves alone, and will perish amidst the delight of every free people (Cheers) They will perish regretted by none, but some handful of persons whose hearts never beat with the generous emotions of free-bornmen, & who never yet acquiesced in any liberal sentiment unless it suited their place-keeping, time serving interests. They will perish, and no hand will ever again be raised to attempt to restore them.—(Cheers.) Our business will be, when the conduct of Government comes before the bar of the country, to judge whether that conduct has been such as to give rise either to a feeling of bitter disapointment at the failure of their efforts, or to a feeling of sore humiliation at the national dishonour.—(The Hon. and Learned Gentlemen sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Canning, in explanation, stated that he did not characterize the war with Spain as a desperate enterprise on the part of France. He had given no opinion as to the chances of its success; but he had characterized the war as one, which, in the present state of Europe, was pregnant with danger to all countries, and especially to France.

Mr. Brougham had certainly understood the right hon. gentleman to express himself to the effect, that the war was desperate on the side of France. However, if he had misunderstood him, he was sorry for it.

Mr. Canning observed that he had not made any one remark which could be fairly construed into an assertion that the war was desperate on one side or the other. If the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had understood him to say that the war was full of danger to Europe, and particularly to France, he had understood him correctly; but beyond that his remarks did not apply; he had given no opinion as to the result of what was now going on in the Peninsula.

Mr. Brougham said, he had understood from the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, that the Duke of Wellington was instructed to deprecate the interference by arms as pregnant with danger to Europe, and particularly to France.

Mr. Canning (across the table)—Certainly, certainly.

The papers were now ordered to be laid on the table.

On the question, that the papers be printed.

Mr. CANNING said, it was not his intention at that moment to avail himself of any opportunity of replying to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's speech, or to enter into a vindication of the conduct of his Majesty's Government. He was willing to rest upon the documents, to let them be tried by all the tests of the law of nations by which such documents could be judged, and he felt satisfied that they would be found consistent which the independence of nations, the faith of treaties, and the honour of this country. (Hear, hear.) They were then ordered to be printed.

A similar communication was made to the Lords, but for the reasons given above we do not deem it necessary to report all that took place in the Upper House—yet it is important to shew the opinion entertained by Earl Grey on the communication. The Noble Earl said Lord Liverpool had referred to the complaint which he had made on a former occasion as to the course of proceeding which he proposed to follow on the present occasion; but from nothing which he had heard to-night was he induced to alter the opinion he then expressed; on the contrary, what he had then anticipated had now taken place, and, as he had foreseen, he must be under the necessity either of submitting that the Noble Earl's statements should go forth to the public without objection to the statements or the views of policy founded on them, (whatever objections he might entertain to both), or else to sustain the disadvantage of entering on a discussion without having seen the documents which the Noble Earl had in his possession, and which neither he (Earl Grey) nor the House knew any thing but from the statement of the Noble Earl. Under these circumstances, he felt much embarrassed; impossible as it was to enter into the discussion of the various topics which the Noble Earl had introduced into his speech, he still felt it impossible to suffer it to pass without testfying his dissent to its general tenour. The Noble Earl had clearly told the House that he had failed in averting a war most dangerous to Europe; and from the Noble Earl's statement it appeared to him, (Earl Grey) that he had failed in a great degree, from not having persevered in the policy which had always governed our ancestors. The Noble Earl had most justly characterized the attack upon Spain—(Hear, hear!)—as an attack not justified by any thing which Spain had done; as iniquitous in its principles; and, as he admitted, dangerous to the power that made it; and not only so, but as the Noble Earl had not stated, if successful, it struck at the foundation of the system on which the independance of Europe had rested, & was highly dangerous to the honour and interests of this country—(Hear, hear!)—by transferring to France, in peace, that influence in the affairs of Spain, which by long wars, & great sacrifices of blood & treasure, we had long laboured to prevent. Such was the character of the war which had now broken out between France and Spain, in the defiance of our efforts. That these results should have been produced without great misconduct on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, he could not believe; and in his humble opinion, if a different policy had been adopted, we should have experienced at this moment a different result. If, instead of that policy, a bold & decisive tone had been adopted at Verona, which the great interests at stake required—if we had spoken out boldly against that act of violence which had now been perpetrated, and declared our intention to resist it all in our power, he believed we should be placed in a very different situation from that in which we now stood, and Europe would not have to dread the consequences of this war. He was himself convinced and so was every man with whom he had conversed on the subject, that Spain would have been secured. She would have proceeded as she had done hitherto, calmly and deliberately, to mature and perfect her institutions, and to amend those defects of which the Noble Earl complained; but it was impossible for a country, not deaf to the calls of honour, to submit to the arbitrary dictation of Foreign Powers. Let it not be imagined that he would have counselled the use of any threat if he had not been prepared to put it in practice. No such language would he have held, if it had not been with the firm intention of acting on it. He firmly believed, that a war would have been avoided; but, even if war had followed, it would have been more honourable for us, and with better prospects of success than any we can now entertain, we would be ultimately forced into war. He begged the House to believe that there was no man more desirous of peace than the humble individual who addressed them; he knew it was the interest of this and of all countries to be at peace, and if ever it were more peculiarly desirable to this country, it was now, after the long and painful exertions which we had made in order to restore those resources of which we had been so largely drained; but in this as in all other questions of war and peace, the dangers of war were to be balanced against the dangers of peace; and if it could be shown that the balance and security of Europe were on the point of being endangered, the evil was incurred, and a great nation must then appeal to arms. He (Earl Grey) had only stated this generally, because it was impossible to follow the Noble Earl (Liverpool) through all the details of the subject; and on the other hand, it was impossible for him (Earl Grey) not to attest his disagreement with the Noble Earl's great principles. This was a war, not for any offence alleged on the part of Spain, but to compell her to change her Government; and the consequences might be the subversion of her Constitution, and the influence of France established in Spain. If this could have been prevented by negotiation, nobody would have more sincerely rejoiced than himself; but he (Earl Grey) must look at the other alternative if negociations proving ineffectual; and doing so, he must contend, that if this country was not prepared to acknowledge that war could in no case be justified, she was bound to assert those great principles of conduct upon which her honor, and greatness had ever reposed. He had, at present, nothing further to say. It had been, indeed, his intention to have gone on, in detail, to answer the Noble Earl (Liverpool)? but thus much of that Noble Earl's speech he could not silently pass over, even for this night; thus much of answer to that Noble Lord, he could not forbear from offering, in order that he (Earl Grey) might rescue himself from all imputation of having, for one moment, doubted—of having, for one instant, hesitated upon the course which the country was called on to pursue, in a matter wherein her interests were more deeply and more vitally concerned, than in almost any other which had of late years come under their Lordships' observation. Their Lordships, however, would undoubtedly enter into a discussion of the whole of this question, & of all the circumstances arising out of it with much more advantage, when they should come prepared to examine them minutely and satisfactorily as they presented themselves on the face of the papers before the House. An opportunity for doing so would speedily occur, and he hoped that the discussion would then be brought forward by some one more capable than he was of conducting it. At present it was not necessary that he should say more than that he sincerely regretted to find, from the statement of the Noble Lord, that that course of policy had not been pursued by this Government which the interests—the essential interests (to borrow a phrase from the Noble Lord himself) of this country emphatically and imperatively required. (Hear, hear.)

Lord King said that his Majesty's Ministers throughout this momentous business had manifested all the indecision which might naturally be expected from them (hear); and the result of their labours had been the notable policy of adopting the species of neutrality which the Noble Earl (Liverpool) had been just advocating.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

Advices were this morning received at Lloyds, from Barbadoes, announcing the arrival at Martinique of a French fleet, consisting of three line of battle ships, four heavy frigates, and two coryettes. Three other ships of 46 guns each were hourly expected there. Letters from Grenada written by a person *who is well acquainted with what passes in that quarter*, state, that this fleet had since sailed to leeward, and that directions had been transmitted to Sir E. Owen to go after it. Sir Edward had under his orders one 74, and two 44 gun ships, and no doubt can be entertained that Cuba is the destination of both squadrons. This news has created a considerable sensation in the city, and no small degree of regret, for the French must, at all events, for some time, have a decided superiority in those seas.

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated March 10, states, that according to advices from Smyrna of the 4th, the island of Syra had been attacked, and the French Consulate totally destroyed. Some men of war of that nation had gone down to inquire into the circumstances.

Lady Cochrane embarked at Gravesend on Sunday last, to join her Lord in South America.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 4500 Prize of 60,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 632 2625 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 478 5472 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 515 910 2596 3022 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 808 2330 2256 3468 4146 4387 4988 5938 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.